The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873. | NUMBER 303.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Auction Sale

OF

DREXEL BOULEVARD

AND

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

LOTS,

On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,

At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.

This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence. SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

TO LIVE AT

WAUKEGAN

YOU ARE SURE OF

HEALTH & ECONOMY.

The Golden Opportunity

Presents itself to secure a CHARMING LOT for a

SWEET HOME,

On Thursday, June 26,

IN THE FAMOUS

Van Renselaer Tract,

The Garden Spot of Waukegan.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will furnish you FREE TICKETS, train leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY

We are authorized by ELIJAH SMITH, Esq., Trustee, to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., described as follows: S. ½ of Lot 8, and the north 8 feet of Lot 9, in Block 1, Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Said proposals will be received for ten days, to the 27th instant inclusive, and will be opened on the 28th and acted upon. Capitalists should give this their attention, as the property must positively be sold.

Direct proposals to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, care of Elison & Foster, 87 Market-st.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

WILMETTE.

We have for sale in this beautiful suburb on the Lake shore, near Evanston, two medium-sized new houses, convenient to depot. Terms very easy. Photographs and plans of houses may be seen at our office.

GREENLEAF & PAUL, 11 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.

W. B. STANNARD.

HOTEL.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

North Side Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.

Rooms $1 to $3 per day. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Prices moderate.

PROPOSALS.

Lake View—Site for High School Wanted.

Lake View property owners are hereby notified that Sealed Proposals for the sale of a lot of about one acre, suitable for the location of a "High School," in the said Township, will be received at the office of the Township Treasurer, Rooms 7 and 8, City Hall, Chicago, till 12 o'clock m., July 1, 1873. Proposals will be addressed to W. B. LARRABEE, Treasurer, and will be endorsed, "Bid for Sale of School House Site."

STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS

In large variety retailed at wholesale prices.

At L. SCHICK & CO.'S, 102 East Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the R. C. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Special communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, in Oriental Hall, at 8 o'clock.

R. G. BOWZER, Sec.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE

FIDELITY

Savings Bank

AND

Safe Depository,

In their new Fire-Proof Building,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.

Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

FINANCIAL.

P. R. WESTFALL, Pres't. SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Real Estate. Large sums at 9 per cent on improved property.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will, during the summer months, make excursion trips to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), calling at all points on the south shore, and occasionally visiting the north shore, giving passengers ample time to view the great iron, copper, and silver mines, and connecting at Duluth with railroads for all points West and Southwest. NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

TIME-TABLE.

Leave Chicago.	*Leave Duluth.*
June 24, at 8 p. m.	July 1, 15, 29.
July 8, 22, at 8 p. m.	Aug. 12, 26.
Aug. 5, 19, at 8 p. m.	Sept. 9, 23.
Sept. 2, 16, at 8 p. m.	

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

WANTED.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER MAN,

OF EXPERIENCE, GENTLEMANLY DEPORTMENT, INDUSTRIOUS, and HONORABLE, can learn of a very pleasant and remunerative position by calling on

FRANK GLOSSOP,
Proprietor National Hotel Reporter,
65 South Canal-st.

WANTED,

To buy for cash the stock and fixtures of a Retail Dry Goods Store, either on West Madison-st. or the lower part of State-st., or would rent the store without the stock. Address, for five days, Q 54, Tribune office.

WOVEN WIREMATTRESS.

1/3 YOUR LIFE

IS SPENT IN BED.

You get the *Most Comfort* by using PETERS' IMPROVED

Woven Wire Mattress.

An Improvement over all others.

Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.

WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st., 3d Door N. of Madison.

FOR SALE.

GUM LABELS

AND

SHIPPING TAGS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

LADIES' GOODS.

AT COST.

In order to reduce our stock before removing to our new location, No. 77 State-st., we will, for a short time, offer great bargains in Ladies' Muslin Under Garments at cost.

Corsets, all the best makes, at cost.
Ladies' full, regular-made Hose at cost.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, extra lengths, at cost.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose at cost.
Children's Hosiery, all kinds, at cost.
Gents' Socks at cost.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear at cost.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Aprons, Skirts, Swiss Sun-Bonnets,
Chemises, and Overskirts at cost.
Elegant line of Ties in all shades, Scarfs, Bows, Sashes, Ruches, new styles, at cost.
Point Lace Sets, Point Applique and Valenciennes Sets and Sleeves.
Choice Patterns in Point and Thread Barbe, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Parasol Covers at cost.
Our Hamburg, French, and Nainsook Embroideries, in very handsome patterns,
All of our elegant stocks of Gimps, Fringes, etc., at cost.
Jewelry, Jet Sets, Crosses, Chains, Real Whitby, Black, Garnet,
Real Shell Combs, High Back Combs,
Fans, of all styles, at cost.
Infant Wardrobes at cost.
The largest stock of Real Hair Switches and Curls in the city.

PIERCE & SILVEY,

Cor. State & Twentieth-sts.

ART GALLERY.

$3 $3 $3 $3 — FOR QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, CALL UPON BRAND, Whose work is kept up to the VERY HIGHEST STANDARD of Photographic excellence. $3 PER DOZEN. Studio, 596 Wabash-av. — $3 $3 $3 $3

$3 $3 — COPYING. TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends To BRAND'S to have them beautifully copied and enlarged. BRAND'S ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av. — $3 $3

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.

Office, 156 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

CAUTION!

Our advertising patrons, and the public generally, are hereby notified that one Emmett Culbreth is not authorized to solicit or receive advertisements for the "Lakeside Monthly," or to transact any business whatever for us, as he is no way connected with our establishment.

F. F. BROWNE & CO.,
Publishers, Lakeside Building.

PERKINS' PATENT

IRON FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.

Manufactured by SEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

GET YOUR MEALS AT CONDON'S

New and Elegant Dining Rooms,

No. 47 LA SALLE-ST.

Societies, Private Parties, Picnics, &c., served on reasonable terms, at short notice.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT,

CORNER OF

Twenty-sixth-st. & Stewart-av.,

Built of brick, with boiler, engine, and wood-working machinery, almost new. Inquire on the premises.

MEDICAL.

CANCERS CURED!

A New and Sure Remedy!

With this wonderful remedy Cancers can be killed in from 12 to 30 hours, and thoroughly cured in from one to four weeks. No cutting, no cauterizing. Correspondence solicited, especially with those who have been unsuccessfully treated by other parties. No cure, no pay. Call in person or send for circular.

DR. JAY COOK, 63 Halsted-st., Room 26, Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Forty-nine Congressmen and Senators Repudiate the Salary-Grab.

The United States Treasury Enriched Thereby $192,017.

Gen. Sheridan's Views on the Texas Border Ruffians.

Pardon of a Condemned Ku-Klux Preacher.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KU-KLUX LEADER PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—During the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina, a Baptist clergyman, named Elzwell, was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary. His case was surrounded by circumstances of a peculiarly aggravating nature. It was shown that he was a leader among the Ku-Klux, and had been very active in organizing their lodges throughout the State. He had, moreover, labored with the members of his denomination to make converts to the Ku-Klux, and with considerable success. When Judge Bond sentenced him, he adverted to the cause in severe terms. Through the influence of certain parties in South Carolina, the President has ordered a pardon to issue to the reverend sinner.

A report has been made on the

PNEUMATIC TUBE FRAUD

by the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate it. Congress appropriated $15,000 for this, at the solicitation of one Brisbane, and a female lobbyist. Of course, the tube, which was to run from the Capitol to the Government Printing Office, was a failure. The Committee report that Brisbane has spent twelve out of the fifteen thousand in making his experiment, and there is nothing to show for it.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hall, the widow of Capt. Hall, the Arctic voyager, who is at present in this city, as the guest of her cousin, the Rev. Mr. Merrick, of the Treasury Department, did not come to Washington to represent her needy condition to the public, as has been stated, but solely to see the Esquimaux, Joe and Hannah, to learn from their lips of the sad particulars of her husband's death. She knows these Esquimaux very well, as they spent several weeks at her house some time before the Polaris left on her last voyage. Unfortunately when she arrived in Washington, Joe and Hannah had been sent to the coast of Maine by the Secretary of the Navy, and she had no opportunity to converse with them. She has received no intimation from the Secretary of the Navy that she will be paid her husband's salary until Congress meets, but it is understood that this will be done, as, under the liberal construction of the facts, the Government can act on the presumption that Capt. Hall is still alive, since no really official intelligence has been received of his death, nor can such intelligence be received, except from Capt. Buddington, now supposed to be in command of the Polaris. Mrs. Hall continues to be greatly depressed on account of her husband's death, and the circumstance that so many mysterious hints have been thrown out in this direction adds poignancy to her grief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A rumor was current on the street this afternoon that Secretary Richardson would shortly resign, and become resident partner at Paris of an old New York and Paris banking firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

BACK PAY REPUDIATORS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The total amount of back pay returned to the United States Treasury is $192,017. The number of Senators and Representatives who declined to receive it is forty-six.

CINCINNATI TREASURY.

The Treasury Department has issued an order closing the United States Depository at Cincinnati and assigning all the business of that office to Assistant Treasurer William E. Davis, who recently qualified.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments: Isaac L. Mahal, Indiana, Agent for the Chippewa Indians, Lake Superior; William Prescott, Illinois, Register of the Land Office, Springfield, Ill.

POSTAL.

The Postmaster-General to-day ordered the establishment of free delivery in the following cities, commencing July 1: Columbus, Ohio, 10 carriers; Evansville, Ind., 6 carriers; Covington, Ky., 4 carriers.

Sobieski Jolly was appointed Gauger for the First Missouri District, and George L. Brown for the Colorado District.

CABINET MEETING.

The President will return in time to hold a Cabinet meeting on Friday.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

It was the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep secret at present his negotiation for the Tigress, but now that the fact has been made public it is said at the Department that, there being no authority to purchase, the arrangement contemplates a lease of the vessel for a specified time. In addition to Commander Green and Lieut. Commander White, Lieut. G. F. Wilkins has been ordered to the Tigress. First Assistant Engineer Melville will be the senior engineer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT EXAMINERS.

The President has appointed, under the Civil Service rules, the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department, as follows: Stephen J. W. Tabor, Fourth Auditor; William H. Armstrong, Internal Revenue Bureau; and Charles Lyon, Secretary's office.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Col. Mackenzie's report of his attack, recently, upon the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians has reached the War Department. Gen. Sheridan, in his indorsement on the report, says: "I do not believe that any boundary exists between the United States and Mexico when we are defending the lives of our citizens and protecting their property against a merciless banditti, whom to name murderers, robbers, or thieves, poorly applies as covering their acts. There can be no just cause for dissension if the lawful forces of either nation pursue them for the purpose of capturing them or ending their deeds of violence."

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, June 17.—A surveying party has started out on the proposed route of the Rockford Central Railroad.

QUINCY, Ill., June 17.—The first passenger train of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway arrived at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, and that point will hereafter be the eastern terminus of the road. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Road will hereafter run through trains from Toledo to Hannibal, instead of Quincy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Michael Reese says the reported sale of the Huntington and Hopkins interest in the Central Pacific Railroad is not yet consummated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, June 17.—A meeting of the Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad was held in this city to-day. The attendance was large, and exceedingly encouraging accounts of stock subscriptions were received from all along the line.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Henry Jewell, the would-be assassin of Ella Woods, in Hudson, N. H., is dead. Miss Woods will recover.

The Arkansas State Teachers' Association met in Little Rock yesterday. About seventy-five were present.

Dr. A. Gilbert, residing at the corner of Smith and Tecumseh streets, Dayton, narrowly escaped death by inhaling Paris green yesterday.

The small grains are coming on finely in the vicinity of Princeton, Ill. The corn prospects, at this time, are not flattering.

A man named Ferdinand Cook, while hunting near Bell Creek, Nebraska, on Monday, accidentally shot and killed himself.

The Commencement exercises of the Normal Public High School will take place this afternoon. Seven young ladies will graduate.

Two young men, named Anton Michelson and Peter Jacobson, both Danes, were drowned in the Missouri River, while bathing, on Sunday.

Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Prof. Agassiz, has contributed $100,000 to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in which her father is so deeply interested.

Joseph H. Fore was yesterday brought before the Court of Criminal Correction at St. Louis, for examination, and his case was continued until the 27th instant.

The Alumni of the Illinois Wesleyan University will hold a grand banquet and reunion at Phœnix Hotel, Bloomington, on Thursday evening. The Commencement exercises of that institution will begin at 10 o'clock on Thursday.

A few days ago Mary J. Hoover left her home for a walk in the fields, in Mahaska County, Iowa, and not returning, search was made, and her body was found on Saturday in a water-gully, where she had fallen and was drowned.

The anti-monopolists of Bureau County have perfected arrangements for a grand celebration of the coming Fourth at Princeton, Ill. The programme will be an unusually attractive one. The oration will be delivered by Senator Castle.

The body of a man was found in the Calumet River near Dalton yesterday. From inquiries made the following information was obtained: The man with a party of friends was hunting on the river last Friday or Saturday, when the man in question shot a duck and swam after it. He got beyond his depth and was drowned. A search of two or three days was of no avail, until yesterday his body was recovered, and by cuts on the head and body, it looks as if there had been foul play.

FOREIGN.

Serious Earthquake Shocks at Valparaiso, Chili.

The Italian Senate Passes the Anti-Religious Corporation Bill.

Another Cable Laid Between Spain and England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 17.—The United States flag-ship Pensacola, Rear Admiral Steedman, sailed hence on the 2d inst. for Callao. The steamers Omaha and Benicia are daily expected at this port.

Don Adelno Ballevian has been elected Constitutional President of Bolivia, to fill the unexpired term of the late President Morales.

The restored President is fraternizing with the leaders of the revolution that were banished, and drowning enmity in champagne, and those who were discharging rifles at each others a few days ago, are now drinking each other's health.

A fossil mastodon has been found at Corona, and not in the Chiloe Archipelago.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 17.—The Special Committee appointed by the Assembly last week to consider the application made by the Military Governor of Paris for authority to prosecute M. Rane for his connection with the Commune, has held several sittings. One of its first acts was to summon M. Rane to appear before it. This the Deputy refused to do, standing on his privilege as a member, and denying the right of the Committee to require his presence. To-day the Committee held its final session. A report was adopted, by a vote of 14 to 1, recommending that the authorization for the arrest and trial of Deputy Rane be granted by the Assembly.

CHILI.

PANAMA, June 7.—Several shocks of earthquake frightened the people of Valparaiso and the south parts of Chili. The first was at 12:32 o'clock in the afternoon on the 15th of May, at Valparaiso, and lasted forty-two seconds. A good deal of damage was done to public and private buildings from the motions being vertical. Many persons were thrown from scaffolds on which they were working. Several were killed and a number wounded. Chandeliers were wrenched from the ceilings, and books and bottles on shelves were thrown to the ground.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 17.—O'Kelly has arrived in the Santoni, Province of Santander, in custody of the Spanish authorities. His effects were sealed by the United States Consul at Santander.

The Cortes has under consideration the proposition of Senor Ocon, granting the Government extraordinary facilities, under which it will be empowered to levy contributions of 100,000,000 piastres on the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17.—The Czarowitch and his wife are visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The second cable from the coast of Cornwall to Spain has been opened. This increase in the facilities for transporting dispatches has led to a reduction in the tariff.

HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The steamer Costa Rica from Honolulu has arrived. She sailed May 7, and brought over 800 tons of freight, mostly sugar, and left the United States surveying steamer Portsmouth in that port. The general news from Hawaii is unimportant.

ITALY.

ROME, June 17.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the suppression of religious corporations by a vote of 68 yeas to 20 nays. The measure now awaits the royal sanction to become a law.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, June 17.—Judge Johnson has been appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia, made vacant by the death of the late Joseph Howe.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 17.—A French steamer arrived here to-day, with 500 Chinamen on board. During the passage there were 175 deaths.

GERMANY.

LONDON, June 17.—A special from Berlin says: "The Emperor William, in a few days, will have regained his usual health."

Railroad Accidents.

JOLIET, Ill., June 17.—Andrew Brewster, a German, for some time past employed as cook at the Tremont House, in this city, was killed by the southern express train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, near Cass street, last night, at 11 o'clock. The evidence at the Coroner's inquest showed that he was killed while lying across the track in a state of intoxication, and exonerated the railroad employes from all blame. Brewster was a single man, and has relations living in Montgomery County, Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 17.—At Danville, Ill., this forenoon, a switch-tender in the employ of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, named Frank Morgan, formerly from Baltimore, while switching, was knocked down and run over by an empty car, the wheels passing directly over his bowels. This evening he is resting quite comfortable, and there is hope of his ultimate recovery.

DAYTON, O., June 17.—Samuel Henry was run over in this city last night about midnight by a switch engine of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., and almost instantly killed. He was lying on the track and was seen too late by the engineer to prevent the accident. The deceased was 50 years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

Proposed Exposition in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—A meeting of the citizens was held in the Common Council Chamber, last evening, to arrange for a grand exposition of mechanic arts in this city. The meeting organized by calling J. B. Horren to the chair. After some discussion, a committee of five was appointed to suggest an Exposition Committee to prepare plans and effect arrangements for an exhibition, and then adjourned to meet on Monday next, when the Exposition Committee will be announced.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of a Joint Committee of Blacks and Whites at New Orleans.

Adoption of Resolutions for the Unity of the People of the State.

Perfect Political Equality to Be Guaranteed to All, Irrespective of Race.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 17.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee of colored and white citizens was held last night, at No. 27 Carondelet street.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Louisiana is now threatened with death in every vital organ of her material and political being; and,

WHEREAS, Her dire extremity is but the fruit of unnatural division among the children of her soil and of her adoption; and,

WHEREAS, We have an abiding faith that there is love enough for law among her sons to unite them in a manly and unselfish struggle for her redemption; be it, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That henceforward we dedicate ourselves to the unification of our people.

2. That by our people we mean all men of whatever race, color, or religion who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity.

3. That we shall advocate, by speech and pen and deed, the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of Louisiana of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood, and fair dealing.

4. That we shall maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of Louisiana, and of every citizen of the United States, to frequent at will all places of public resort, and to travel at will on all vehicles of public conveyance upon terms of perfect equality with any and every other citizen; and we pledge ourselves, as far as our counsel and example may go, to make this right a live and practical right; and that there may be no misunderstanding of our views on this point, first, we shall recommend to the proprietors of all public places of licensed public resort in the State of Louisiana the opening of said places to the patronage of both races inhabiting our State; second, we shall further recommend all railroads, steamboats, steamships, and other public conveyances to pursue the same policy; third, we shall further recommend that our banks, insurance offices, and other public corporations recognize and concede to our colored fellow-citizens, where they are stockholders in such institutions, the right of being represented in the direction thereof; fourth, we shall further recommend that no distinction shall exist among the citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institutions of education, or any public institution supported by the State, cities, or parishes; fifth, we shall also recommend that the proprietors of foundries, factories, and other industrial establishments, in employing mechanics or workmen, make no distinction between the two races; sixth, we shall encourage by every means in our power colored citizens in the rural districts to become the proprietors of the soil, thus enhancing the value of the lands and adding to the productiveness of the State, while it will create a political conservatism, which is the offspring of proprietorship, and we furthermore recommend to all the land proprietors of our State the policy of considering the question of breaking up the same into small farms, in order that our colored citizens and white immigrants may become practical farmers and cultivators of the soil.

Resolved, That we pledge our honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal of all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored persons of Louisiana, in order that they may hereafter enjoy all the rights belonging to citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the press of this State to join and co-operate with us in executing this monument of unity, and accord, and justice, and like ourselves forever bury beneath it all past prejudice on the subject of race or color.

Resolved, That we deprecate and thoroughly condemn all acts of violence, from whatever source, and appeal to our people of both races to abide by the law in all their differences, as the surest way to preserve all the blessings to our liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the cultivation of a broad sentiment of nationality which shall embrace the whole country and uphold the flag of the Union.

Resolved, That, as an earnest of our holy purpose, we hereby offer upon the altar of the common good all party ties and all prejudices of education which may tend to hinder the political unity of our people.

Resolved, That, in view of the numerical equality between the white and colored elements of our population, we shall advocate an equal distribution of the offices of trust and emolument in our State, demanding as the only condition of our suffrage honesty, diligence, and ability, and we advocate this not because of the offices themselves, but simply as another earnest and proof upon our part that the union that we desire is an equal union, and not an illusive conjunction brought about for the sole benefit of one or the other of the parties to that union.

G. T. Beauregard, Chairman; I. N. Marks, C. C. Antoine, George H. Kelso, Charles H. Thompson, James I. Day, August E. Bohne, Aristide Mary, D. L. Q. Rondanez, William Randolph, Committee.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to call a mass meeting when deemed expedient.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 17.—Our city is alive with the sporting fraternity, now constantly arriving, to participate in the races beginning here on the 18th. There are about sixty horses already here, among which are Tom, Copperbottom, Gipsey Queen, Billy, Hopper, Cottonpicker, Billy Collins, and Comet. The track is in first-class order, and everything promises to be a success. Three thousand dollars in premiums are to be competed for.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. In the first heat, Toledo Boy drew the lead, and maintained it to the three-quarter pole, when he was passed by Addie, who was running on the home stretch. The driver of Perry was unable to hold his horse, and was thrown on the track, but was not seriously injured. This heat was given to East End; Nellie, second; Toledo Boy, third; Belle, fourth; Addie, fifth. Perry was distanced. Time, 2:41.

In the second heat, East End took the lead, trotting well, and came in one length ahead of Nellie, and two lengths ahead of Toledo Boy. Time, 2:40.

In the third heat, Toledo Boy took the lead, but was distanced by East End, who won the heat. Time, 2:40¼.

SUMMARY—Trotting race for a purse of $1,250:

Toledo Boy	3	3	2
Belle Brassfield	4	5	5
East End	1	1	1
Nellie	2	2	4
Perry	dist.		
Addie	5	4	3

To-morrow two races take place, one for a purse of $1,500 and the other for double teams.

JACKSON, Mich., June 17.—The races of the Jackson Horse Breeders' Association opened to-day with beautiful weather, a fine track, and a large crowd of spectators. Nine races started in the three minute race, and four heats were trotted. Joe Udell, a bay gelding, won three heats, and took the first purse of $750. Time, 2:34½; 2:35¼; 2:33¼.

The second purse, $400, was won by James H., a chestnut horse; the third purse by Albert, a black gelding, and the fourth by Bertie, a gray mare.

SUMMARY.

Joe Udell	1	6	1	1
James H.	3	1	1	6
Albert	2	2	4	2
Bertie	4	dead heat	3	4

The heat by James H was won in 2:37¼. The remaining horses that started were, Nick Barney, Lady Ida, Sir George, Billy Lambertson, Cordillas. The race between the winning horses was closely contested. Doubtless Joe Udell won easily.

In the 2:27 race four horses started. Fred. Hooper, Ripon Boy, John H, and Gen. Sherman. Four heats were trotted.

SUMMARY.

Hooper	dead heat	1	1	1
Ripon Boy		2	2	2
John H.	4	3	3	3
Gen. Sherman	3	4	4	

Time—2:28¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:31.

Hooper won easily, and takes the first purse, $750; Ripon Boy the second, $400; John H. the third, $200; Gen. Sherman the fourth, $150. In the pools Hooper was the favorite at first at $25 to $10, and as the race progressed, $85 to $20. Five thousand dollars in pools were sold during the day. To-morrow we have a 2:44 race, with Lady Ida, Ada F., Kate Bennett, and Mat. Brewer, and a 2:34 race with Kate Hazard, Vaughn, Indiana, and H. B. Faley. Weather very fine.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the Jerome Park races to-day the handicap sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, was won by Shylock; Sunrise, second; Conductor, third. Time, 2:16.

Second race, for all ages, two miles, was won by Boss Tweed; Sue Ryder, second; Bessie Lee, third. Time, 4.41.

The race for the Members' Cup, one mile and a furlong, handicap for all ages, was won by Sanford; Stockwood, second; Cadence, third. Time, 2:04¼.

The fourth race, for all ages, mile heats, Springbok, Buckden, and Mildew started. Springbok won, and distanced both horses in the second heat. Time, 1:45½; 1:44¼.

BASE BALL.

The best base ball game of the season was played in Boston, on Saturday, between the Bostons and Athletics, of Philadelphia. The agent of the Associated Press in that city must have been influenced by local pride when he neglected to send a brief mention of it to the Western press. The following is the New York *World's* special about the game:

BOSTON, June 14.—The first game of the championship series between the Bostons and Athletics, of Philadelphia, was played here to-day in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. The weather was cold, raw, and disagreeable. The Bostons were completely outbatted and out-fielded by the visitors, who only made two fielding errors in the game—Sutton one and Anson one. The Athletics scored three runs, but earned none. The game was umpired by Mr. Bomeisler with much satisfaction, except in one instance, at second base, when he should have given Murnam out. The following is a summary of the game:

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—First game of the championship series between the Bostons and Athletics, of Philadelphia.

Athletic.	R	B	P	A	Boston.	R	B	P	A
McGeary, s. s.	0	0	0	2	G. Wright, s. s.	0	1	4	4
McBride, p.	0	1	2	0	Barnes, 3 b.	0	0	1	0
Anson, 1 b.	1	0	12	0	Spalding, p.	0	0	0	2
Fisler, 2 b.	1	2	1	3	Leonard, 2 b.	0	0	3	2
Fisher, r. f.	1	1	3	0	White, c.	0	0	2	1
Sutton, 3 b.	0	1	1	5	O'Rourke, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Clapp, c.	0	0	2	0	Manning, 1 b.	0	1	10	0
Murnam c. f.	0	1	2	0	Schaffer, l. f.	0	0	6	0
McMullin, l. f.	0	0	6	0	H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	1	4
Totals	3	6	27	10	Totals	0	2	27	9

RUNS SCORED.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Athletics	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Runs Earned—Boston, 0; Athletic, 0.
First Base on Errors—Boston, 7; Athletic, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Bomeisler.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

BOSTON, June 17.—Base ball—Bostons, 11; Philadelphias, 6.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 17.—The great pigeon-shooting tournament in this city, at which Bogardus and Kleinman were to compete, has been indefinitely postponed, as the owner of the pigeons has decided to take them to Rochelle, instead of selling them to the shooting men here. Much disappointment is felt in regard to the matter by sporting men.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A three-mile foot race for $1,000 a side and the championship of America has been arranged between J. L. Kelly of Chicago, and William E. Harding, of this city. The race is to take place in Troy, N. Y., in July.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, June 17—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.48	71	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.90	61	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cairo	29.86	72	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.96	71	S. W., light.	Fair.
Chicago	29.95	66	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.92	75	S., gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.94	76	Calm.	Clear.
Denver	29.97	73	S., gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.93	60	E., gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.66	52	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.81	77	S., gentle.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.87	76	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.93	60	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	29.81	76	Calm.	Fair.
Pembina	29.46	72	S., gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.68	77	S., brisk.	Fair.
Toledo	29.90	67	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Fort Gary	29.37	68	S. W., fresh.	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—For New England on Wednesday, light to fresh northwesterly and northeasterly winds, higher barometer and clear weather are probable. For the Middle States, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and increasing cloudiness, with probably rain areas from Pennsylvania southward. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, generally from southeast and southwest, cloudy weather and rain areas. From the Missouri to the Upper Lakes and Minnesota, falling barometer, fresh to very brisk winds from the south and east, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather, with very probable rain areas. For the Lower Lake Region, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

A cautionary signal is ordered for Duluth.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 17, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. Rise.	CHANGES. Fall.
Cairo	27 ft. 11 in.	1 in.	
Cincinnati	7 ft. 8 in.		1 in.
Davenport	9 ft. 0 in.		
Fort Benton	7 ft. 11 in.	1 in.	
Keokuk	12 ft. 2 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	... ft. 2 in.		11 in.
Memphis	22 ft. 2 in.		
Nashville	9 ft. 4 in.	4 in.	
*New Orleans	2 ft. 4 in.	1 in.	
Omaha	13 ft. 5 in.	8 in.	
Pittsburgh	2 ft. 8 in.		10 in.
Shreveport	27 ft. 4 in.	1 in.	
St. Louis	24 ft. 4 in.	2 in.	
St. Paul	13 ft. 9 in.	1 in.	
Yankton	36 ft. 11 in.	6 in.	
Vicksburg	13 ft. 9 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Three Negro Murderers Hanged by a Mob.

NEW IBERIA, June 17.—The four negroes who murdered Laret and Snaer, last Friday night, at their store, were arrested in that neighborhood this morning. One of them turned State's evidence, and related how the atrocious crime was committed, the plot being made over a week before. After a close investigation by Mr. Seymour Snaer, brother of one of the murdered men, no doubt remained of the guilt of the negroes. By this time the people in large numbers had assembled and clamored for the summary execution of the murderers, but they were saved by the intercession of Mr. Snaer, who then departed for this place. The prisoners were brought here. On their arrival, indignant citizens, numbering over 1,000, took them to the woods on the east side of the Bayou Teche and hanged three of them to a limb of a tree. They confessed taking part in the crime, but insisted that the one who turned State's evidence cut the throat of Laret.

A Horse-Thief Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Joseph C. Howard, arrested here for stealing horses in Franklin County, was taken up to Pacific City last night to be placed in jail at Union, the county-seat. He was put in a calaboose at Union, and about 9 o'clock p. m. an armed mob of some 200 men took him out and hung him. He made a confession before he was hung implicating several other men in horse-stealing, who have disappeared.

A Perjurer Pleads Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Joseph Perry was arraigned and pleaded guilty to three indictments for perjury in the Madame Jumel estate case. Sentence was postponed at the request of the prisoner.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Board of Supervisors will not act on the Mayor's veto of the Chinese pig-tail ordinance till next week.

W. C. Ralston is to succeed D. O. Mills as President of the Bank of California.

Rolling-Mill Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A fly-wheel in the rolling-mill of Z. Robbins & Sons burst last night, injuring six workmen, and John Murray fatally.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

How It Is Influenced by Lack of Sewerage and by Dirty Streets.

A Large Increase of Mortality Since the Great Fire.

And It Is Attributable to the Want of Drainage in the Poorer Districts of the City.

Our Death-Rate Nearly Equal to That of New York and New Orleans.

Chicago's Sewerage System, and Wherein It Is Fearfully Defective.

Criminal Neglect of Certain Rich Property-Owners.

The Danger We Are in Should the Cholera Invade Our City.

CHAPTER I.

Since the great conflagration, the streets of our city have been conspicuous for their dilapidated and filthy condition. Our warehouses, hotels, and business palaces have been replaced, by the enterprise of private individuals, by more substantial and finer edifices than those we had before, but the authorities have done nothing whatever to have the streets correspond with the splendid buildings that are lining them. On a muddy day it is a hard undertaking to attempt to cross any one of our thoroughfares without sinking in the mud, while in dry weather it is pulverized by the many vehicles passing over it into the finest atoms of dust, through clouds of which the people of the city have to wend their way, inhaling with every breath these fine and sharp particles which cause the premature death of many citizens, and plant the germs of throat, lung, and other diseases in the system of many others. Chicago can best be compared with a peacock, which rejoices in the most superb plumage, and yet has the dirtiest feet of any bird on the face of the earth.

THE INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

The increase of the number of deaths in 1872 over 1871 was 3,180, a greater variance than has occurred in any two years in the history of the city, no matter what the increase of population was, or whether the city was decimated by cholera or any other malignant epidemic, and yet no marked sickness was prevalent. The following table shows this increase, which must be attributed to the fearful condition of our streets, and the want of more sewers in the poorer and most populous portion of the city. It also shows the number of feet of sewers built each year since 1856, when the work of building sewers was commenced:

Year.	No. of feet of sewer built each year..	Population.	Mortality...	Death rate per 1,000..
1856	31,794	84,113	2,086	24.90
1857	25,681	93,000	2,414	25.66
1858	101,879	84,000	2,255	26.84
1859	55,208	96,000	2,008	21.36
1860	69,024	109,260	2,264	20.70
1861	2,826	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862	16,685	137,030	2,835	20.69
1863	39,605	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864	25,021	161,288	4,448	27.57
1865	29,948	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866	48,127	200,418	6,524	32.22
1867	89,661	225,000	4,648	21.17
1868	47,841	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869	139,706	280,000	6,488	23.16
1870	78,166	299,227	7,343	24.53
1871	50,392	325,000	6,976	21.46
1872	42,767	367,293	10,156	27.60
Total	893,330			

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

This makes the death rate of Chicago nearly equal to that of New York and New Orleans, and larger than that of any Western city, as will be seen by the following table:

Cities.	Pop. Census.... 1870.	Deaths. 1871.	Death rate per 1,000..	Pop. 1872. Estimated.	Deaths. 1872.	Death rate per 1,000..
New York	942,292	26,976	28.63	1,000,000	32,647	32.64
Philadelphia	674,022	15,485	22.96	750,000	18,987	25.34
St. Louis	310,864	5,265	16.93	400,000	8,047	20.11
Chicago	299,227	6,976	23.31	*367,293	10,156	27.60
Cincinnati	216,239	4,832	22.34	250,000	5,075	20.30
New Orleans	191,418	5,595	29.22	200,000	6,122	30.60
San Francisco	149,473	3,214	19.88	186,000	3,154	16.90

*School census, Oct. 1.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

That Chicago is not as healthy a city as the public is generally made to believe, can best be seen by a comparison of the infantile mortality in the different cities of the United States. In New York, from 1866 to 1870, it was 50.56 per cent, under five years of the total mortality; Philadelphia, in 1871, 41.98 per cent; Baltimore, for 1866, 47.06 per cent, and in St. Louis in 1870 51 per cent, in 1871, 49 per cent, and 1872, 50.03 per cent of the total, while the percentage of mortality under five years in this city has been as follows: In 1867, we had 57.63; 1868, 62.03; 1869, 63.00; 1870, 62.64; 1871, 56.08; 1872, 58.19 per cent of the total number of deaths. Thus it will be seen that the infantile mortality in this city is larger than that of any other in the United States. This may seem startling to those who are accustomed to boast that Chicago is the healthiest city in the world, but it is nevertheless true.

POSSIBILITY OF THE CHOLERA.

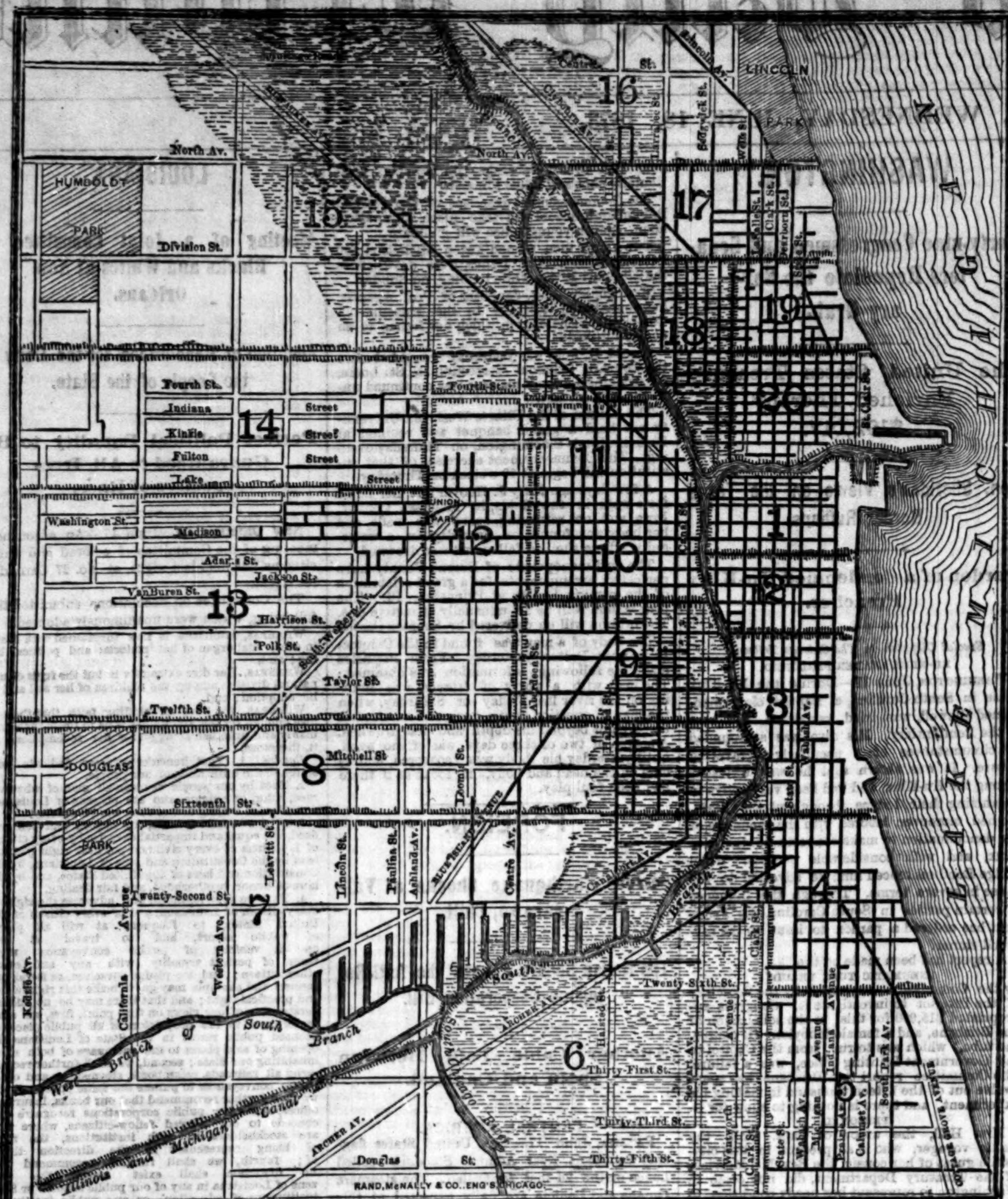
Asiatic cholera is always lounging somewhere in the world, ever ready to invade any part of it when the proper conditions are present. It made an excursion into Germany last year, and if the reports are true, it is at the present time raging at New Orleans, and has already gained a foothold at Memphis, from which place it is only a short distance to Chicago. Unless energetic measures are forthwith taken by the proper authorities, and every citizen puts his shoulder to the wheel and lends a helping hand to the authorities by cleaning and keeping clean this city, this, one of the deadliest of scourges, may again invade Chicago, and decimate us as it has done before, during the years from 1849 to 1854. At that time cholera gained a foothold on account of the low and swampy nature of our soil, our streets having no sewers to carry off the refuse and offal of a large and increasing population.

BEGINNING OF THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

To better this condition the grade of the city was raised, and a Sewerage Commission created by the Legislature in 1855, which adopted the plans proposed by Gindele and Chesbrough. They prosecuted their task with such energy and vigor, doing their work so faithfully and well, locating sewers on such streets where they were most beneficial from a sanitary point of view, that the sanitary condition of the city was greatly improved thereby.

INFLUENCE OF SEWERS.

For the purpose of showing the influence upon the health of the city of this, the most important sanitary measure ever inaugurated, attention must be called to the fact that, during the six years of epidemic, from 1849 to 1854, the death rate was 48.92 in a thousand, while for the next succeeding six years commencing in 1856 with the construction of sewers, and ending in 1861, the time when the duties of the Sewerage Commission were transferred to the Board of Public Works, the death-rate was only 22.97 in a thousand.



OUR SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Under the regime of the Board of Public Works the construction of sewers did not keep pace with the increase of population, nor did they do their work with the energy, faithfulness, and spirit with which it was done by their predecessors.

CONSTRUCTION OF UNNECESSARY SEWERS.

Sewers were built on streets where none were needed. In 1862 one was constructed by order of the Common Council, 4,572 feet in length, and 4½ feet in diameter, and running further west than any other in the West Division, on a street which was at that time very sparsely populated. This sewer was not built for any sanitary purpose whatever, but solely for the pecuniary benefit of interested persons. The cost of this work was equal to half the amount expended for the entire West Division. There were localities with very dense populations nearer to the centre of the system, and where much good for the sanitary condition of the entire city could have been accomplished, but they were neglected. In 1869 a sewer was built, 5,348 feet in length, costing $118,000, or about one-fifth of the total amount expended for sewerage during the year, and on a street which at that time did not drain a territory whereon 300 people lived, while this amount of money could have been expended in localities where 20,000 persons could have been benefited, and where sewers were an actual necessity.

ONLY ONE YEAR AGO,

an order was passed by the Common Council for the draining of Vincennes avenue and Langley place, which are among the highest and best streets in the city, and far remote from the centre of population, to the exclusion of streets in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, where sewers are sadly needed.

Many other instances could be cited to corroborate the statement that sewers have been, and are now, built in the interest of the few and wealthy, who reside in the higher and better portions of the city, to the exclusion of the many and poor, who are compelled to reside in those sections which, by reason of low ground and rickety houses, are mostly in need of them, and from which localities, should an epidemic ever gain a foothold there, it would spread like wildfire over the entire city, invading alike the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor. Grim death is no respecter of persons, and creates havoc among all classes, regardless of their wealth and social position. No favors are shown by him, and no privileges granted, as is done by our Common Council and Board of Public Works. But, in justice to these two bodies, it must be admitted that

GREAT PRESSURE

is continually being brought to bear upon them by wealthy, influential, and interested persons to secure drainage on streets where no necessity exists for it from a sanitary point of view. If they are unsuccessful in their endeavors and demands, they secure the passage of orders by the Common Council for paving the streets, which is paid for by the property-owners, thus compelling the Board of Public Works to put in sewers at once, as a matter of economy, before paving the streets, to the exclusion of filthy and unhealthy portions of the city. Little do these individuals care for the life and comfort of their poorer fellow-beings, to whom life is as dear as to themselves, as long as there is a chance to enhance the value of their own property and fill their coffers with ill-gained wealth. They have always the advantage because they are best able to take care of themselves. Those living in

THE POORER DISTRICTS

of the city, where the population is very dense, are the least able to control the conditions that affect health, and they should, therefore, be the legitimate objects of the city's care. They should be considered first by the municipal authorities, and the places where they live should be the best sewered and be kept scrupulously clean. The Board of Health should see to it that violators of sanitary laws are promptly punished, that scavengers do their duty, and that packers, renderers, and manufacturers generally, conduct their business so as to give no offense. If all this is done, instead of expending the sewerage funds wherever personal or political influence can direct them, we may keep that terrible pestilence from our doors, and continue to enjoy health, comfort, and peace.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF RICH PROPERTY-OWNERS.

But it is urged by some that many of the poorer people are too filthy, and that if sewers were constructed they would be unwilling to avail themselves of the benefits arising therefrom. This is not true. All the Sanitary Police and Health Officers declare that they have but little trouble with poor people. They do not like to be sued nor troubled, and, therefore, willingly comply with the laws and regulations of the Health Department. It is with the rich and influential property-owners they experience trouble and vexation. Long John Wentworth, for example, owns considerable property on Barber street, as does also Mr. John Gunzenhauser. This street is in the Eighth Ward, extends from Canal to Halsted, and is hardly any wider than an alley. Yet, through their influence, a sewer was put in this street, but they refuse to make the proper connections, while the poor tenants, having only leases for one or two years, cannot afford to put in a permanent improvement that would cost more than their entire shanty is worth, and consequently Long John's and Gunzenhauser's property can be pointed out by the pools of water, reeking with filthiness and corruption, and omitting odors sufficiently strong to nauseate a night-scavenger, that have collected all around and over their premises. These persons have been sued several times. Eight suits are now pending against John Gunzenhauser and one against Mr. Wentworth. There is also one now pending against ex-Mayor L. D. Boone, for permitting the property No. 25 Frank street, of which he is the owner, to remain in a most deplorably filthy condition, the water-closets having run over for more than a year. In spite of numerous complaints, nothing has as yet been done by our ex-City Father to make the place fit for a human being to inhabit.

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

There are hundreds of others, equally rich and just as influential, whose property is in no better condition than that of the persons mentioned. All they care for is to collect as much rent as possible, unwilling to spend a single dollar to make their tenants comfortable. What is it to them if thousands of their fellow-beings are hastened to an untimely grave through their greediness, or if the entire city should be decimated by cholera, or any other epidemic, engendered by the unwholesome gases arising from the filthy and polluted pools surrounding their property? Have they not splendid country residences, far out of the reach of danger, bought at the expense of the health and comfort of their poor tenants? What do they care for all the sanitary laws and regulations, which, in their opinion, are only made for the poor? Whenever a Justice gives judgment against them they immediately appeal to a higher court, protracting proceedings until the middle of the winter, when the entire city is covered with snow and mud, and then ask to have their premises inspected to prove that their property is in no worse condition than that of their neighbors, and that those who reported them were blackmailers and scoundrels.

THE LATE HEALTH OFFICER,

Ambrose Burnham, in his last report, speaking of the subject of sewer connections, referring to the section under which they are enforced, said:

> This section seems to have been gotten up in the interest of land and lot owners, and works great wrong and injustice to the poor people who lease these lands and lots, many of them not being able, financially, to put in the said sewer connection as required by the section. The improvement is a permanent one, and should be made by the party owning the fee-simple. Another reason is, the leases run from the time of notice to put in such connection from one month, to one or nine years, and many of them from year to year, and some are subject to vacate premises on ten or more days' notice. It is utterly useless to sue the poor tenants, under the circumstances, and fine them, for they cannot pay the fine, and to work it out in the Bridewell will not drain the land or abate the nuisance caused by lack of drainage. It will not benefit the city, but will work a great wrong to the tenant and those who are dependent on said tenant for their bread from day to day.

Several efforts have been made to induce the Legislature to pass a law making the property-owner responsible for the sewer connection when the lease of ground did not extend over five years, but influences were always brought to bear upon our legislators that defeated the measure.

WHERE SEWERS SHOULD BE PUT.

By looking at the accompanying map, it will be seen that, as a rule, the highest portions of the city, where our wealthier people reside, have the most sewerage. The sewers extend south from Chicago River four miles, and two and a half north on the lake shore, and west two and a half miles from the river, in the central and highest portions of the West Side, while there are districts unsewered much nearer to the river. The Chicago River is the centre of the system, and the territory near it low, and the soil clayey. The necessity for its drainage is, therefore, much greater than where it is high and sandy. Besides, the population on and near the river consists mainly of poor people, and every bit of ground is densely populated. The drainage of that district is, therefore, the great sanitary necessity of our city at this time. The more complete the drainage near the river, the better it will be for those living more remote from it. Drainage influences nearly all diseases, and contagious and epidemic disorders are rendered more malignant and fatal by the want of it, so that even those living away from the pestilential localities are endangered, which makes it not only a matter of duty, but one of safety, to those who are better situated to see that the poorer portions of our city are provided with sewers.

INFLUENCE OF SEWERS ON MORTALITY.

The following table shows the effect of drainage on life, the First, Second, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards being omitted, for the reason that no just comparison could be made, owing to the change in population since the fire:

Wards.	Density, square yards, to each inhabitant.....	Mortality to population, July, August, and September. One death in.....	Number of feet of sewers to each inhabitant.....	Mortality in 1872..	Mortality to population in 1872. One death in..*
Third	93	193.5	2.66	322	59.49
Fourth	200	263.	3.12	216	77.92
Fifth	234	150.5	2.33	348	53.34
Sixth	450	80.12	1.06	833	37.66
Seventh	690	65.	.66	933	29.63
Eighth	243	81.66	1.33	940	32.18
Ninth	76	114.2	1.66	751	39.99
Tenth	84	237.75	3.83	251	66.23
Eleventh	73	142.	3.	374	49.03
Twelfth	170	159.33	2.5	327	63.84
Thirteenth	790	248.	2.5	216	67.71
Fourteenth	438	167.	1.06	302	52.62
Fifteenth	374	65.75	.87	1,482	27.02
Sixteenth	279	74.5	1.05	577	33.10
Seventeenth	137	77.5	2.58	464	37.74
Eighteenth	89	104.5	2.94	394	50.70

It will be seen that the health of each ward depends principally upon the number of feet of sewerage to each individual in it, no matter what other conditions obtain with regard to the inhabitants. As a general rule, the densely settled portions of the city are on or near the river, and undrained, and, therefore, the Sixth, Seventh, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards show the highest death rate. Besides, our hospitals, alms-houses, and charitable institutions, are mainly filled with recruits from these low, unhealthy, and unsewered districts, entailing a large expense upon the community, which could certainly be averted if the Board of Public Works would construct sewers where they were actually needed. In the year 1869, that body expended the sum of $654,144.26 for the construction of sewers, more than was expended during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 combined, yet not cent of that money went to the Sixth and Seventh Wards.

SPECIAL NEED OF SEWERS.

Chicago has more need of sewers than any other city in this country, by reason of the low and clayey soil on which it is situated. New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other large towns have a natural drainage, they being located on high and undulating ground, and yet have more sewers than this city. This city is situated on a level plain, having very little elevation in its highest points, and the refuse matter of its large population cannot be carried away by heavy rainfalls, except where it has an outlet through sewers, consequently a green, pestilential mass of filth is continually standing in the gutters, or, rather, ditches, of most of the unsewered streets, and even in the sewered ones where the houses are not connected with the sewer in the street.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

An attempt is sometimes made to clean these gutters or ditches, but beyond fishing out a few stray leaves and pieces of wood, little is accomplished. The filthy water cannot by any possibility be made to run off, because these ditches have been dug several feet deeper than the catch basins into which they lead, and as a majority of our streets are unsewered, it is a matter of course that most of them are in an unhealthy and dangerous condition.

But not only are the unsewered streets filthy and dirty, but the sewered and paved ones, with but few exceptions, are hardly in better condition. Heaps of rubbish, and pools of stagnant water, everywhere insult the vision of the passer-by. Most of our streets and avenues still remain in the same condition in which the fire of 1871 left them. Though originally entirely level, they now present as picturesque an appearance as the Rocky Mountains. Hills and vales, rivers and lakes, follow in rapid succession, and woe to the horse that carelessly steps into one of the many abysses that abound. One of our principal thoroughfares,

SOUTH CLARK STREET,

has become entirely impassible, and an attempt is now making to repair it. This pavement is being laid in the most reckless manner, having already settled in several places. If any of the readers of this article take the trouble to look at it between Washington and Madison streets, they will find deep depressions in the gutter on either side of the street, filled with stagnant water, although it has not rained for more than two weeks. State street, another one of our business thoroughfares, has the old-fashioned cobblestone pavement, which was laid many years ago, and is full of holes, all filled with pools of water, while the moisture oozes from between every stone. In the spring and fall it is an utter impossibility to cross this street, except in a few places. Such a pavement would be a disgrace to the smallest country town, and yet this great and prosperous city tolerates it, and allows it to spread disease or death over our best avenues. With the exception of Michigan and Wabash avenues, and a few other streets inhabited by the aristocracy of the city, all tell the same tale of filthiness and corruption, unrebuked by the authorities, and tolerated by all whom it most concerns.

STREET SWEEPING.

The unpaved streets cannot be swept, and the paved ones are little benefited by the process of sweeping. It is done with machines, which consists of a wagon, under which there is a large broom, that revolves by the action of the wheels, and through an aperture the dirt is thrown into the gutters, where it is allowed to remain forevermore. But the principal evil in sweeping the streets with these machines is because the broom touches only the level street, but cannot reach down into the holes and cavities which disfigure our streets everywhere, consequently they are generally filled with putrid matter, which is allowed to remain from one year to the other.

A DETAILED STATEMENT.

Another article, published to-morrow, will begin the description of the actual condition of the different streets and pestholes that endanger the lives of every human being in this city, and will be continued until every dirty street and every pesthole has been pointed out to our indignant citizens, who seem to be ignorant of the actual state of affairs.

THE MAP.

In order to make these articles on the sewerage question more comprehensible, and to give a better idea of the wants of the city in this respect, than could be done by pages of description, the accompanying map of the sewerage system of Chicago has been prepared. All the heavy lines indicate sewers; but, owing to the small size of the map, it is impossible to indicate their dimensions, whether 5 feet or 1 foot in diameter. The shaded parts are the lower ground, lying along the North and South Branches, and which is almost entirely destitute of sewers. The shading along Twelfth, Sixteenth, and other streets indicates the ward boundaries. There are now a little over 150 miles of sewerage in the city, and the map shows, at a glance, where it has gone. The South Side wards, with the exceptions of the Sixth, are tolerably well sewered. So are the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth of the North Side, and the Tenth and Eleventh on the West Side. But the remainder of the West Division, most of it densely populated, is totally destitute.

The Governor of Rhode Island has retained the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes to respond to the suit in the United States Circuit Court by North Providence parties, intended to test the question whether the State Constitution is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, so far as relates to the admission of foreigners to the elective franchise.

THE SCHWUCHOW CASE.

The Mayor's Right to Revoke Licenses Sustained by Judge Rogers.

The Charter and City By-Laws Considered---What Constitutes Immorality?

A Decision Placed on Purely Judicial Ground, Carefully Avoiding the Sunday Question.

In the Schwuchow case, Judge Rogers yesterday delivered the following opinion:

The facts in this case, as appear by the papers filed, and the admissions of the parties, through their attorneys, are that Schwuchow obtained a license from the City of Chicago to sell wines, liquors, etc., at 145 West Madison street, from July, 1872, until July 1873, under which he kept a saloon and sold wines; that he was convicted of a violation of the so-called Sunday ordinance, by selling liquor on Sunday, and that the Mayor for that offense, and after one or more convictions therefor, by a notice served on him, revoked the license, subsequent to which revocation, he continued to sell liquors, until he was arrested on a charge of selling without a license. It is admitted by the City Attorney that the arrest and detention are unlawful if the license so granted to the petitioner is still in force. That the license was properly granted is not denied; the only question then is: Had the Mayor the power to revoke and annul it? The several provisions of the city charter bearing upon the subject of licenses to sell liquors, the penalty for unlawful sales and the power of revocation are as follows: Chap. 4, Sec. 8. The Common Council shall have power by ordinance . . . . 5. To regulate the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits by any shop-keeper, trader, or grocer, to be drank in any shop, store, or grocery, . . . or other place within the city. 7. To lease, regulate, and restrain tavern-keepers, grocers, and keepers of houses from selling or giving away wines and other liquors, whether ardent, vinous, or fermented. 13. To authorize the Mayor, or other proper officer of the city, to grant and issue licenses, and direct the manner of issuing and registering thereof, and the fees to be paid therefor. 64. To make, ordain, amend, and repeal all such ordinances, by-laws, and police regulations not contrary to the Constitution of this State, for the good government and order of the city . . . as may be necessary or expedient to carry into effect the powers vested in the Common Council or any officer of said city, by this act, and enforce observance of all rules, ordinances, by-laws, and police and other regulations, made in pursuance of this act, by penalties, not exceeding $100 for every offense against the same. The Common Council may also enforce such rules, ordinances, by-laws, and police and other regulations as aforesaid by punishment of fine and imprisonment, . . . or both, in the discretion of the Magistrate or court before which conviction may be had, provided such fine shall not exceed $500 nor the imprisonment six months." Section 34 of amendments to City Charter, passed 10th of February, 1865: "Licenses to sell liquors shall not be granted to any person but the party in actual possession of the premises in which liquor shall be sold, and no license shall be granted to females except upon recommendations of a majority of the members of the Common Council and the Mayor of said city may, in his discretion, revoke all licenses held in violation of this section, and all licenses held or granted to any person who may be convicted of gambling, immorality, or keeping a disorderly house. . . . The Common Council, under these provisions of the Charter have passed the following ordinances: Chap. 23, Sec. 1. All licenses which may be issued under any ordinance of the Common Council, shall be subject to the ordinances and regulations which may be in force at the time of issuing thereof, or which may subsequently be made by the Common Council. And if any person so licensed shall violate any provisions thereof he shall be liable to be proceeded against for any fine or penalty imposed thereby, and his license shall be subjected to be revoked in the discretion of the Mayor, or of the Court or Magistrate before whom he shall be convicted of such violation. Sec. 1, Chap. 44, authorizes the Mayor to grant a license for the sale of liquors, and requires bonds from the person to whom the license is issued "conditioned that the party so licensed shall faithfully observe and keep all ordinances heretofore passed or to be passed during the period of such license; and that he will not keep open his bar, nor sell any liquors upon Sunday; and that he will prohibit all gaming, etc. Sec. 31. Any license so granted may be revoked upon written notice by the Mayor, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so licensed shall have violated any provision of any ordinance of the Common Council relating to spirituous liquors or any condition of the bond aforesaid.

If the Council had the power to pass these ordinances then there is no doubt that the Mayor had the right to revoke the license issued to Schwuchow. It is contended by the attorneys of the petitioner that the Charter provides for fines and imprisonment of such offenders and not for forfeitures or revocation of license.

So far as the original Charter is concerned this is true, and if there was no subsequent authority given by the amendments to the Charter, I would find no difficulty in deciding that the Common Council had no legislative power to impose the penalty of revocation of license to sell liquors. It has no power nor jurisdiction beyond what is expressly granted by the charter. The enactment of an ordinance imposing a forfeiture or revocation of license would be ultra vires, and absolutely void. When it was ordained that violators of the law against selling liquors without license, or selling them on Sunday, shall be fine and imprisonment, it has exhausted its powers under the original charter, which authorizes it to license, regulate, and restrain grocers, saloon-keepers, etc., and to make such ordinances and police regulations for the good government and order of the city, as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers vested in the Common Council or any officer of the city or by penalties not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months." And if the power to impose the penalty of revocation cannot be found in the original charter, it cannot be found in the common laws, as an incidental power of municipal corporations. Kirk v. Newell, 1 Term Reports, 118, in which Lord Mansfield said: "No such extraordinary power of making by-laws to incur a forfeiture appearing to have been confessed, it is impossible for the Court to say this by-law can be supported;" and Bullen said: "The act (of incorporation) prescribes on what terms by-laws shall be enforced; namely, by fine and emercement; therefore, the corporation is precluded by the act from inflicting any other kind of forfeiture." So of the original charter of Chicago. It prescribes that violations of its ordinances, by-laws, and police regulations, shall be punished by penalties of fines and imprisonments, or both. The Council being thus empowered by the original charter to express its ordinances and police regulations, by fine and imprisonment, it is limited to the manner prescribed, unless the power to impose another penalty can be found in an amendment to the Charter, not in a by-law or ordinance. This principle of law has been fully recognized by our American Courts. Dillon on Municipal Corporations, Sec. 270. Heise v. Town Council. 6 Richardson, 414. Hart v. Mayor, etc., of Albany, 9 Wash. 588 and 605. Cotton v. Doty, 5 Ohio, 394. Boete v. New Orleans, 10 Louisiana, 321. And in this State an ordinance was treated as void because it fixed the minimum fine for the offense at $5, when the law required it to be $3. Petersburg v. Metzker, 21 Ill., 205. But by Sec. 34 of Amendments to the City Charter, passed 16th February, it is provided that the Mayor may, in his discretion, revoke all licenses held by any person who is not in actual possession of the premises in which liquor shall be sold, "and all licenses held or granted to any person who may be convicted of gambling, immorality, or keeping a disorderly house." Schwuchow has not been convicted of gambling, or keeping a disorderly house, nor of selling liquors in a house of which he was not in actual possession. He has been convicted of selling liquors on Sunday, in violation of the so-called Sunday ordinance. Is this a conviction of immorality, under Sec. 34 of the amended charter? If so, then the Mayor had the legal right and power to revoke the license. This question involves, to some extent the whole subject of Sunday laws and Sunday observances, as well as social and religious opinions, a field into which I am reluctant to enter, and an inquiry which I shall, so far as my decision in this case is concerned, confine myself to its legal aspects and bearings. For, with a man's social and religious views I do not mean to quarrel. The Jew observes Saturday as his Sabbath, dedicates to it an entire cessation of labor, and regards it immoral and irreligious to violate it; and a few small denominations of Christians, even, adhere to the celebration of Saturday, the seventh day; while the great body of Christians observe Sunday as the "Lord's Day," and think it a desecration to do work, sell any merchandise or exercise any worldly labor, except that of necessity or charity. In Great Britain and the United States the day has been long observed as one of rest and Christian observance, more strictly than in other countries of Christendom. This is shown by the provisions of law and by common custom or usage. As early as the middle of the twelfth century, in the reign of Henry VI., an act was passed prohibiting fairs and markets on Sundays, and in the twenty-ninth of Charles I. a statute was passed which is regarded as the foundation of the present Sunday laws. It enacted that no person should do or receive any worldly labor, business, or work of his ordinary calling upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof (works of necessity and charity only excepted), nor sell any wares, fruit, goods, or chattels. This statute has been substantially adopted by all the States of this Union. The Puritan colonists were rigid in the extreme in the observance of Sunday. There has been, however, a gradual relaxation from the old Puritan idea of Sunday and its observance. Yet the laws, in their letter, are to-day very similar in most of the States to the earlier enactments. Illinois, at a very early day, adopted such a statute, and, by the Revised Statutes of 1845, enacted that any person who shall "knowingly disturb the peace and good order of society, by labor or amusement on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted), shall be fined," etc. And whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout, or amusement "on Sunday, whereby the peace of any private family may be disturbed, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined. And that any person who should sell any liquor within one mile of citizens assembled to worship God, unless in a licensed tavern or grocery, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be fined. This last provision was not confined to Sunday. Subsequently the Legislature passed an act prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday at all. These enactments make such offenses misdemeanors, and they are published under the division called "Offenses against the public morality, health, and peace." The city has also an ordinance against selling liquors on Sunday, under which Schwuchow was convicted. I cite these statutes to show that the act for which he was convicted was illegal, a misdemeanor, and held by our law-makers as criminal. Webster defines immorality as "Any act which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties; injustice, intemperence, etc.," to be "wickedly, viciously in violation of law or duty." Certainly then Schwuchow was convicted of an immorality, when convicted of violating a law and doing that which both the State enactment and city ordinances forbid. I choose to put my opinion of its immorality upon the ground of its violation of statute law and city ordinance, that it is by law denominated a misdemeanor and punished by fine—for the reason that I do not desire to go into the more religious aspects of the question, or into the question whether the Sunday laws should or should not be repealed. It is for the Legislature and the City Council, not for the judiciary, to determine how far the provisions of the Sunday laws should be modified, repealed, made more stringent, or so qualified, if at all, as to bring them into accordance with the tastes and habits of our citizens, native or foreign born. With my views of the laws as they exist, I hold that the Mayor had the power to revoke the license of the petitioner, and that he is properly and legally held.

He will therefore be remanded to answer the charge for which he was arrested.

A NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Proposition to Construct a Trunk Line from Chicago to the Southeast Atlantic—As Everything Appears Favorable to the Project, the Next Congress will Be Petitioned for a National Charter.

A number of our wealthy and energetic railroad men met at the office of Mr. Robert Rae, No. 129 Dearborn street, on last Saturday, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a company to build a direct trunk line and railway from Chicago to the Southeast Atlantic coast. Among those present from abroad were W. S. Haymond, President of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company; Mr. John M. Clarke, and Judge Bothwell, of Augusta, Ga. The proposed road is to run an air line from Chicago to Indianapolis; on the continuation of the same course the Ohio River, at Vevay; thence to Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn.; thence, via the Blue Ridge Railroad, the Rabun Gap, in the Blue Ridge; thence to Augusta, Ga., the objective point; thence, by roads already completed, to the coast of Savannah, Port Royal, and Charleston.

The air-line distance from Chicago to Savannah is 767 miles, while the shortest line by railways in operation between these points exceeds 1,000 miles. The proposed road could be built at a saving of more than 200 miles distance, or one mile in every five. By the new line, Chicago and the Northwest would be brought in direct commercial communication with important Atlantic harbors, and with the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, from which they are at present isolated. These four States are mainly dependent upon the Northwest for their supplies of food, which they are only enabled to obtain through indirect and expensive routes. It was shown at the meeting referred to above that Chicago is situated in a central position to that portion of North America north of the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Rocky Mountains. If we take as a radius the distance from Chicago to New York, and, with Chicago in the centre, describe a circle, the limit of the radius would touch every important point on the Atlantic coast south of New York, viz.: Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and Mobile.

It was declared to be the policy of Chicago to encourage the building of new arms of commerce, which should radiate from her as the centre to every point in the country, and it was unanimously conceded that the road was one of great importance, and now urgently demanded by commercial necessity. The feasibility of the route, it was stated, had already been determined by actual surveys, while the cost of construction would be much less than that of any other line that could be built from Chicago to the Atlantic. It was shown that, by adopting portions of road already built or commenced, there would only be about 500 miles required to complete the whole line. The question had been sufficiently canvassed to warrant the statement that the people along the whole line were deeply interested in the project, and were ready to grant every aid in their power to encourage it. The right of way, with a few exceptions, will be donated. It was also shown, upon official statistical reports, that the population and resources of the country along the line in taxable wealth are abundant to support the road and make it a paying institution.

Among the prospective advantages claimed for the road was the tropical trade which would naturally find its way inland through the harbors above mentioned. The climatic advantages of the new route offer great inducements to grain dealers. Knoxville and Augusta are excellent points for storage and distribution. It was fully established, by the testimony of grain-dealers, that Augusta, the objective point of the road, was the best point readily accessible to the coast for storage, and was free from all the objections known to exist at New Orleans and Mobile. The road was declared to be one of national importance, not only by bringing into closer commercial relations and social intercourse the people of States separated by mountain barriers, but also by being a valuable auxiliary, in case of foreign invasion, for furnishing means of quick transportation for Western supplies to the coast.

In view of the great importance of the road as a national and international channel of communication, it was resolved to apply to the next Congress for a national charter. One of the advantages claimed for a national charter over the charters already in existence is that it would give the enterprise a national character, strengthen the confidence of capitalists, and obviate any unforeseen local difficulties that might occur.

THE DEAD-HEAD QUESTION.

The threatening resolutions against "dead-heads" have not yet received the necessary signatures. Since their adoption the Directors have been consulted, and they are not unanimous in commending the wisdom of the plan. They admit the abuse, but question whether the proposed remedy would not be worse than the evil. Besides it is merely a local movement. The Eastern roads evince no disposition to join the compact. Their proportion of the "dead-head" load might be considered burdensome, because nearly every Western man whose connections bring him within the favored list wants to pass East once or twice a year; whereas comparatively few of the Eastern railroad men travel over the southwestern railroads. For the Western managers suddenly to abrogate a system they have patronized most extensively is a delicate matter; and, were they to do it, fare would not be exacted from such men as Col. Scott, Horace F. Clark, and Jay Gould, when interest or pleasure led them west of Chicago. Special cars or trains would be placed at their disposal. As a matter of economy, therefore, the proposed reform is not altogether promising.

Exception will be made in favor of employes. The only objection is, that it creates a privileged class. Its advocates ask if every merchant does not favor his employes, allowing them to have whatever they desire at the cost price. This advantage is restricted to "the trade." On the same principle the railroad profession claim the pass privilege. The managers do not claim of the use or abuse of it. The "incubus" is made up of other material—of Government officials, politicians, country editors, men who can and will make the companies "sweat" if they and their numerous kindred are not passed.

The strongest presumption of failure is, lack of confidence in each other. One company suspects its rival will not observe the rule strictly, and, each determinging not to be outdone, the breach would soon be made wider than ever.

Important modifications will be suggested at the next meeting. The whole subject may be postponed until a general convention can be called and the movement be made national. While the sentiment in favor of very materially curtailing the issue of passes is unanimous, the present movement is considered inopportune, and the proposition to recall what was given, not without some show of reason, is pronounced rather small.

Chicago Land Company.

The great sale by auction of the lands belonging to the Chicago Land Company will take place this day, June 18, at 10 o'clock. Sale will commence at East Division street bridge. Carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, from 9 to 10 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground. The terms of the sale are cash, and a deposit of 10 per cent will be required from all purchasers. To capitalists this is a rare chance for investment. Col. John A. Ellison, of the firm of Ellison & Foster, auctioneers, will officiate.

Fine Clothing at Cost.

We are determined to sell our present stock of elegant and stylish clothing at cost, previous to removal to our new quarters, northwest corner of State and Madison streets, Aug. 1, embracing all the novelties in white vests, linen and mohair sacks and dusters, English and Scotch cheviots, and an immense stock of boys' and children's goods. Must be sold, and will be if low prices will do it. Call and see us. Edwards, Bluett & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 West Madison street, and No. 308 State street.

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

They Come to Chicago to Study Up the Grading of Grain.

The Inspection Committee of Three, and Their Duties.

Complaints About the New Railroad Law---Freight Tariffs.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners arrived in the city yesterday, and met at the Pacific Hotel. There were present Commissioners Pearson and Brown, and A. McLaughlin, Secretary. President Cook was absent.

GRADING OF GRAIN.

In the forenoon the Commissioners visited the Board of Trade, and consulted members of that body about the changes in the grading of grain to be made July 1, when the new law goes into effect. Nothing was decided, and will not be until the Board is fully advised of the needs of the trade as evolved from the views of producers, receivers, and shippers.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

In connection with the change in grades will be the appointment of the Committee of three on Inspection, provided for by the same law. This Committee will be appointed July 1. The duties will be more honorary than arduous, though there may be times when nice questions, involving large amounts will depend on the decision of the Committee. The Board will endeavor to have the producers, the receivers, and the shippers represented on the Committee. The appointments will not be announced until July 1, as they cannot be made until that day, but in the meantime the Commissioners are imbibing suggestions on the subject. They have under consideration a number of names, including S. D. Foss, Charles J. Davis, D. H. Lincoln, J. R. Bensley, H. H. Ross, H. C. Ranney, and D. W. Irwin. It is not improbable that some three of the foregoing gentlemen will be chosen.

THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

This Committee will be a sort of an Appellate Court, to which persons dissatisfied with the decision of the Inspector may appeal, their judgment to be final. The Chief Inspector will thereby be relieved of a heavy responsibility, and, while there may never be an appeal taken, it will be more satisfactory to him and to the trade in general to know that an appeal may be taken if desired. The Board expressed themselves pleased with the Inspection Department, and, at the suggestion of Chief Inspector Harper, determined to prosecute parties who assume to inspect grain without legal authority.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW.

The Board has just forwarded to all the railroad companies the blanks to be filled with information to be embodied in the next annual report. Of course, the Commissioners are reticent as to the effect of the new Railroad law, but seem to have a lurking suspicion that if the railroads comply absolutely with the law, that it will be considerably modified, if not repealed, next winter. Already complaints are reaching them in anticipation of the enforcement of the law. For instance, Mr. C. C. Merrick, of Chicago, has addressed the Board a communication setting forth that he is part proprietor of a coal mine on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, distant about 100 miles from Chicago, and complaining that the Railroad Company has notified him that on and after July 1, when the new law goes into operation, the tariff on coal from his mine to Chicago will be advanced 60 per cent. Mr. Merrick complains that he cannot at such rates compete with the Indiana mines, and his business must suffer. He seeks advice or assistance from the Board, but the Board is as helpless as he. All the Board has to do is to enforce the law, and Mr. Merrick as well as the railroads will be compelled to obey its provisions.

FREIGHT TARIFFS.

Schedules of freight tariffs for all the roads in the State will have to be constructed by the Board under the eighth section of the law, and submitted to the Legislature at its next meeting, and, after that, if the law is not altered, such schedules will be prima facie evidence of reasonable maximum rates. The Board will immediately apply its ability to this delicate and difficult task, and as only six months will elapse before the Legislature assembles, they will lose no time, but begin at once.

RAILROAD VERSUS THE PEOPLE.

The cases of the Chicago & Alton Railroad against the citizens who insisted upon riding on the road after offering the fare allowed by law, will come up in the United States Court at Springfield, probably next week. Mr. Corydon Beckwith will represent the road, and Att'y-Gen. Edsall the people. The act directing the Attorney-General to defend these suits will not be law until July 1, so it is likely the Attorney-General will apply for a postponement, or proceed to defend. He has authority in the act to employ counsel to assist him. It is understood that the Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, has already been retained for the people, and the Hon. Lyman Trumbull is also spoken of as likely to be in the case on the same side.

The Board will hold a full meeting in Springfield at an early day, and the information collected yesterday will be brought to bear on the appointment of the Inspection Committee and other matters.

THE FARMER'S BANK.

Meeting of Creditors—Proceedings—Adjournment.

The creditors of the Farmer's Bank held a meeting at the office of Ela & Parker, attorneys, on Monday.

Messrs. TenEycks offered to turn over to the creditors all their assets, books, etc. The general opinion seemed to be that it would be best to appoint some one to take charge of the property for the creditors, and avoid the expense of bankruptcy if possible.

Mr. C. H. Ten Eyck was questioned pretty sharply. There does not appear to be a very rich show for a dividend.

The party who holds a mortgage on the bank fixtures being present, Mr. Ela was asked as to the validity of the mortgage, and said that proceedings in bankruptcy would have to be instituted in order to test the validity of the mortgage, and it was a question for them to decide whether the amount, and the chances, would justify the expense of such proceedings.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs, books, etc., to report at another meeting, to be held at the office of Ela & Parker, 154 Washington street, on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

EVANSTON.

The Shooting of Young Brantz—Entertainment of the Seniors.

The preliminary examination of Joseph Laab and Ferdinand Wick, suspected of shooting Charlie Brantz, which was to have been continued yesterday, was postponed for want of witnesses who could swear positively that they saw the prisoners commit the atrocious deed. These men were arrested on suspicion, and the examination up to this time has failed to implicate them in any way. Why one of them should be incarcerated in hope that something may turn up that will prove him guilty, is yet to be explained.

The students of the University connected with the literary societies, have elected the following gentlemen editors of the *Tripod* for the ensuing year: William L. Martin and A. J. Scott, Adelphics; M. A. Kaufman and J. H. Bates, Hinmans.

The Senior class were entertained Monday evening at the residence of L. C. Pitner, Esq., whose son is a member of the class; last night they were the welcome guests of W. C. Dandy, D. D.; to-night the hospitable mansion of Prof. Oliver Marcy will be open to receive them, and to-morrow night Prof. Louis Kistler will be honored by their presence. This class has always been remarkable for their "cramming" propensities.

Amusements at Vassar.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have recieved a letter from a female cousin now going to school at Vassar College, and as the epistle contains information of a startling character it is thought best to publish a part of it. After a request to send her down a box of soft slate-pencils and gum-drops to eat, she says: "We *do* have such fun here. All the girls are made to participate in out-door exercises, and we row on the lake, ride horseback, turn handsprings, run foot-races, and have heaps of fun. Belle Hastings can climb a thirty-foot smooth pole in two minutes. Nell Vivian (you remember her) can turn a handspring and not make a wrinkle in her dress. I put a beautiful head on Mary Dodge yesterday in the boxing-room."

THE CO

A Singular Ho... Smells of

Railroad Condemnat... for Damages-... Attorn...

Railroad Fight---Cond... All the Courts-...

George R. Clark files h... Court against Consider B. ... cific performance of a co... avers that on the 6th of M... the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of S... E. of 3 P. M., which he ... Lewis Foulke and Willia... cothe, O., for $16,200; pa... and the balance in three e... the understanding being ... should be conveyed to him ... 1st of September, 1873; tha... last defendant, Consider B... purchase said premises fr... $88,000, payable $20,000 in... payments, and for the ba... complainant Lots 6 and... 25 3-12 feet of Lot 7, ... ter's Addition to Chicag... buildings and improvemen... that both parties to this tra... nish an abstract of title to t... in order to obtain a full an... land complainant procured... Foulke and Waddle in full ... them their duly executed d... whereby he acquired a perfe... estate in fee simple to the p... that complainant paid for $... upon the property which Ca... him; that at the time of the ... tract with Carter an action ... pending in the Circuit Court... Bates King was plaintiff and ... plainant were defendants, to ... ises sold by complainant to d... suit was founded upon a clai... legal validity, and was deem... an insignificant cloud upon ... adverse interest had been off... for $250 but he did not car... even that low figure; but t... able to provide Carter with a ... he bound himself to pay $4,0... is now unable to obtain a ... plainant procured an abstr... 27th of May last and cause... to defendant for examinatio... absolutely refused to receive ... giving as a reason for his r... posed to back out of his barg... advantageous one, and that ... it out; that complainant has ... willingness to carry out his p... while defendant has invariab... different reasons for his re... complainant prays that Carter ... ed before a court of equity a... cifically perform the contract ...

A CURIOUS HORSE...

The case of Van Namee v. ... action of replevin was begun ... yesterday. This case present... features. One McDonough ... Omaha, the plaintiff in the pr... found it hard work to get pai... walking along the streets of C... pair of horses which he fanci... having belonged to Van Nam... up their track and got out a w... against them. The present s... of the horses is brought on th... horses belong to the plaintiff ... not, therefore, subject to atta...

RAILROAD CONDEMNATIO...

In the case of the Chicago, ... Paul Railway Company v. John... pleaded with John F. Eberha... for right of way, tried in Judg... the jury returned the followi... the petitioners in the above ... take of the respondents, John... Nubb, his wife, Henry Bro... Brooks, his wife, the land or ... the petition as follows, to wit:... inclusive; 54 to 57, inclusive; ... 103, and 104, of Reynold, La... Subdivision of Block 11, o... ster's Subdivision of the N. E. ... R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., and that ... John Nutt, Annie Nutt, Henry ... riet Brooks, his wife, are enti... $9,000, being $500 each for ei... compensation for the same, an... dents, John Nutt, Annie Nutt, ... and Harriett Brooks are entitle... damage to lots injured but not ...

IN BANKRUPTCY...

Discharge was entered and i... ter of Levi Hungerford. Report of Assignee in the ma... Childs was filed and referred to ... proof and report as to correctne... The sales reported were confi... ter of Peyton R. Chandler, obje... to the sales of real estate in ten... sales of stocks by Saturday. The rule on J. Morgan, in th... Liebenstein et al. was discharge... Reference of issues on amen... the matter of Henry Haist was ... Johnson. In the matter of Hitchcock &... was given to Hotchkiss' sons to ... against the bankrupt.

THE SEA BIRD.

Judge Blodgett yesterday dec... the Sea Bird, in admiralty, on... E. Goodrich and the Goodrich ... Company for limitation of li... that Gilbert Hubbard, Geo. E. ... Samuel T. Atwater be appointe... appraise the value of the lost s... ing after the fire, and the am... saved; and enjoining all per... commenced suit against theowne... ing with said suits, or commenci...

DIVORCE.

Emilie Schulz files her petitio... the Superior Court against h... ward. Complainant avers that s... to defendant on the 6th inst., ... last Friday week, and since th... treated her with persistent c... 7th, a day after the wedding, ... should have been all love and ... the bride a suffusion of bliss ... beat her so badly that he had t... to her rescue. Complainan... also learned since the marriage ... has another wife living, and, un... stances she concludes that the ... divorce.

RAILROAD FIGHT.

In Judge Farwell's room, the ... Shore & Michigan Southern Ra... v. the Fort Wayne Railroad C... on a motion by defendants to ... junction restraining them from ... ble track east of Englewood. I... defendants' counsel that the old ... Chicago Railroad Company went ... with the acquiescence of the ... road; that in 1862 the present ... Wayne Railroad Company was ... deed of the right of way in poss... Company was made to the new... they have held possession f... seven years, under claim and c... payment of taxes; also that, b... and having gone into possession... sequence of the owners of the lan... to prevent further use of it w... having power under the statut... nation to compel an assessment ... the premises and payment. Th... not be concluded until this morni...

CRIMINAL COURT ITE...

Thomas Greenwood was pl... charged with driving away a ho... belonging to one John Mulveil... set up was that prisoner was "... at the time of the commission ... and an attempt was made by ... shield him behind the "Tempe... the cost of the liquor-seller, but ... a brief consultation, the jury f... and mentioned $50 fine and cos... punishment. The charge against Sophia Ha... a bunch of curls was dismissed. The murderous case of James ... wife, Mary Wright, charged with ... intent to obtain a confession, upo... their daughter, the particulars ... already been published, was com...

HINTS TO ATTORNEYS...

Attorneys had better attend clo... in Judge Murphy's Court, as sever... been dismissed for want of pr... account of the absence of attorne... Judge Rogers will have a pe...

THE COURTS.

A Singular Horse Case That Smells of Omaha.

Railroad Condemnation Suit---Verdict for Damages---Hints to Attorneys.

Railroad Fight---Condensed News from All the Courts---New Suits.

George R. Clark files his bill in the Circuit Court against Consider B. Carter, for the specific performance of a contract. Complainant avers that on the 6th of May, 1873, he possessed the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, T. 29, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., which he purchased from one Lewis Foulke and William Waddle, of Chillicothe, O., for $16,200; payable $200 in hand and the balance in three equal yearly payments the understanding being that the premises should be conveyed to him in fee simple on the 1st of September, 1873; that on the 6th of May last defendant, Consider B. Carter, agreed to purchase said premises from complainant for $88,000, payable $20,000 in three equal yearly payments, and for the balance to convey to complainant Lots 6 and 8 and the W. 25 3-12 feet of Lot 7, Block 46, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, together with buildings and improvements situate thereon; that both parties to this transaction were to furnish an abstract of title to their premises; that in order to obtain a full and clear title to his land complainant procured $15,000 and paid Foulke and Waddle in full and received from them their duly executed deed of conveyance, whereby he acquired a perfect and indefeasible estate in fee simple to the premises described; that complainant paid for $10,000 of insurance upon the property which Carter was to convey him; that at the time of the making of said contract with Carter an action of ejectment was pending in the Circuit Court wherein one Vere Bates King was plaintiff and Edwin Bean and complainant were defendants, to recover the premises sold by complainant to defendant; that the suit was founded upon a claim of title having no legal validity, and was deemed by complainant an insignificant cloud upon his title; that said adverse interest had been offered to complainant for $250 but he did not care to purchase it at even that low figure; but that in order to be able to provide Carter with a perfectly clear title he bound himself to pay $4,000, from which he is now unable to obtain a release; that complainant procured an abstract of title on the 27th of May last and caused it to be presented to defendant for examination, but defendant absolutely refused to receive it or examine it, giving as a reason for his refusal that he proposed to back out of his bargain as it was not an advantageous one, and that he would not carry it out; that complainant has often expressed a willingness to carry out his part of the contract while defendant has invariably refused, giving different reasons for his refusal. Whereupon complainant prays that Carter may be summoned before a court of equity and decreed to specifically perform the contract he entered into.

A CURIOUS HORSE CASE.

The case of Van Namee v. Bradley et al., an action of replevin was begun before Judge Booth yesterday. This case presents rather peculiar features. One McDonough had a debtor in Omaha, the plaintiff in the present suit, and he found it hard work to get paid. One day while walking along the streets of Chicago he espied a pair of horses which he fancied he recognized as having belonged to Van Namee. He followed up their track and got out a writ of attachment against them. The present action for replevin of the horses is brought on the ground that the horses belong to the plaintiff's wife, and were not, therefore, subject to attachment.

RAILROAD CONDEMNATION VERDICT.

In the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company v. John Hubb et al., impleaded with John F. Eberhart et al., a petition for right of way, tried in Judge Booth's room, the jury returned the following verdict: That the petitioners in the above-entitled cause do take of the respondents, John Nubb and Annie Nubb, his wife, Henry Brooks and Harriet Brooks, his wife, the land or lots described on the petition as follows, to wit: Lots 35 to 40, inclusive; 54 to 57, inclusive; 66, 67, 68, 70, 102, 103, and 104, of Reynold, Lathrop & Falcott's Subdivision of Block 11, of Wright & Webster's Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 13, T. 39, R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., and that the respondents, John Nutt, Annie Nutt, Henry Brooks, and Harriet Brooks, his wife, are entitled to the sum of $9,000, being $500 each for eighteen lots, in full compensation for the same, and that the respondents, John Nutt, Annie Nutt, Henry Brooks, and Harriett Brooks are entitled to $2,725 in full damage to lots injured but not taken.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharge was entered and issued in the matter of Levi Hungerford.

Report of Assignee in the matter of Henry P. Childs was filed and referred to Register to take proof and report as to correctness.

The sales reported were confirmed in the matter of Peyton R. Chandler, objections to be filed, to the sales of real estate in ten days and to the sales of stocks by Saturday.

The rule on J. Morgan, in the matter of H. Liebenstein et al. was discharged.

Reference of issues on amended petition in the matter of Henry Haist was made to Register Johnson.

In the matter of Hitchcock & Endicott, leave was given to Hotchkiss' sons to prove their debt against the bankrupt.

THE SEA BIRD.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the case of the Sea Bird, in admiralty, on petition of A. E. Goodrich and the Goodrich Transportation Company for limitation of liability, ordering that Gilbert Hubbard, Geo. E. Purington, and Samuel T. Atwater be appointed appraisers to appraise the value of the lost steamer remaining after the fire, and the amount of freight saved; and enjoining all persons who have commenced suit against the owners from proceeding with said suits, or commencing new ones.

DIVORCE.

Emilie Schulz files her petition for divorce in the Superior Court against her husband Edward. Complainant avers that she was married to defendant on the 6th inst., that is to say, last Friday week, and since that time he has treated her with persistent cruelty. On the 7th, a day after the wedding, when benedict should have been all love and tenderness, and the bride a suffusion of bliss and blushes, he beat her so badly that he had to call in the police to her rescue. Complainant says she has also learned since the marriage that defendant has another wife living, and, under the circumstances she concludes that the best thing is a divorce.

RAILROAD FIGHT.

In Judge Farwell's room, the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company v. the Fort Wayne Railroad Company came up on a motion by defendants to dissolve the injunction restraining them from building a double track east of Englewood. It was argued by the defendants' counsel that the old Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company went into possession with the acquiescence of the Lake Shore Railroad; that in 1862 the present Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad Company was formed, and a deed of the right of way in possession of the old Company was made to the new Company, and they have held possession for more than seven years, under claim and color of title and payment of taxes; also that, being responsible and having gone into possession with the acquiescence of the owners of the land, an injunction to prevent further use of it will not lie, they having power, under the statutes for condemnation to compel an assessment of the value of the premises and payment. The argument will not be concluded until this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Thomas Greenwood was placed on trial, charged with driving away a horse and buggy belonging to one John Mulveil. The defense set up was that prisoner was "beastly drunk" at the time of the commission of the offense, and an attempt was made by his attorney to shield him behind the "Temperance act," at the cost of the liquor-seller, but it failed. After a brief consultation, the jury found him guilty and mentioned $50 fine and costs as a suitable punishment.

The charge against Sophia Harris of stealing a bunch of curls was dismissed.

The murderous case of James Wright and his wife, Mary Wright, charged with an assault, with intent to obtain a confession, upon Kate Wright, their daughter, the particulars of which have already been published, was commenced.

HINTS TO ATTORNEYS.

Attorneys had better attend closely to the call in Judge Murphy's Court, as several suits have been dismissed for want of prosecution, on account of the absence of attorneys.

Judge Rogers will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and will continue for two days if necessary.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Before Judge Porter: G. H. C. Williams et al. v. Joseph McCollum; assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff, $575.60. W. Powell et al. v. M. Kauffmann; assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff, $783.18. Joseph W. Griswold v. W. A. Collins et al.; assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff, $201.79. E. L. Jillett et al. v. John Price et al.; distress for rent, $1,663.33.

Before Judge Murphy: Kirk v. Cass; case; verdict for plaintiff, $2,444.08. Leavy v. Rogers; action involving question of wages; verdict for defendant, $2,921.05.

In the County Court the will of Iver Knudson was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Knud Iverson, under a bond to be approved of $17,000. The will of Charles Wenthe was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Louise Wenthe, under a bond to be approved, of $160,000. Carl Luighoff's will was also proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Wilhelmina Luighoff, under a bond to be approved, of $8,000. Frederick L. Stebbin was appointed guardian of Harry F. Ledyard, a minor, under a bond to be approved of $3,000.

Wm. Hearson files a petition in the Circuit Court against W. M. Burbank, for a mechanic's lien of $5,105 upon Lots 20 to 24, inclusive, in block situated on Webster avenue, in said City of Chicago, with dwellings thereon.

Henry P. Stowell files a præcipe in trespass in the Circuit Court against Joseph Freands, claiming $20,000 damages. In his declaration complainant charges defendant with having, on the 10th of February last, broken into hotel at Nos. 114 and 116 West Madison street, and laid the hotel furniture out in the street, and ejected complainant and his family along with it.

The case of Hamilton v. Dearlove was concluded before Judge Tree, yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff with $1,000 damages.

John M. Dumphy files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Superior Court against Patrick Cash et al.; damages, $5,000.

Josh S. Sharp files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Superior Court against Alanson Dwight; damages, $3,000.

Kate Knight et al. file a præcipe in trespass in the Circuit Court against Frederick and Sophia Jennings and Sophia Goldsworthy; damages, $5,000.

W. S. Johnston files a præcipe in the Superior Court against F. W. Smith and Lewis Portner, in a suit for distress for rent of 118 and 120 East Washington street.

William Carter, Richard O. Chaney, and Caleb H. Booth begin suits of assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court against C. D. Austin; damages, $10,000.

PERSONAL.

Senator Voris, of Shelby County, is at the Pacific.

W. W. Watson, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Hugh Rose, of Plymouth, Ind., is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

C. F. McElwain, Petersburg *Democrat*, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. J. L. Morrison and Hon. William Perry, Richmond, Ind., are at the Gault.

H. T. Burch, the Assistant State's Attorney, has left for a trip to Lake Superior.

Col. W. Barton, of Pierce City, Mo., is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

W. S. Callahan, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Isaac N. Cundall, of St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday, and is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Judge Rogers was sworn in as Circuit Court Judge yesterday evening by Eli Smith, Chief Clerk of the Circuit Court Clerk's office.

Samuel H. Davis, editor of the *Insurance Herald*, of this city, will call upon the American Eagle at LaSalle on the coming Fourth.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of the Third Presbyterian Church, will preach this evening at the prayer-meeting in the chapel corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

Mr. J. M. Van Horn, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and now Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, was in the city yesterday, and left last night for Milwaukee.

Mr. Justice Haines has been suffering for some days from fever. Yesterday his condition was quite serious. It is not probable that he will be able to dispose of any cases for some time. His many friends will be glad to see him well again.

Among the arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday were: E. Hall, Auburn, N. Y.; C. D. Boyne, Omaha; David Sterns, New York; H. W. Osborn, New Orleans; Thomas Hollander, Salt Lake City; L. A. Schmedtner, Milwaukee; T. Karbel, San Francisco.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were: H. G. Graves, New York; Warren Fredericks, Virginia; Geo. Weise, Detroit; C. B. Oakley, Fort Wayne; P. F. Duffy, North Carolina; J. T. M. Studdard, St. Paul; H. K. LaTour, New York; E. E. Chapin, Wisconsin.

Mr. Frank J. Burnham, a young lawyer residing in Glyndon, Minn., was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Hattie F. Laughton, one of the fair members of the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of people. In the evening, Mr. Burnham and lady departed on a bridal tour.

Mr. Tom Foley received a letter from Alderman Corcoran, yesterday, which was written on the steamer Calabria, off Queenstown. The Alderman says the Chicago party is enjoying the best of health, especially Mr. Dan O'Hara, who is feeling better than ever before. It will interest his many friends to know that he eats heartily five or six times a day, and is getting cured rapidly of the skin disease which bothered him so much.

A Mrs. Ninde preached, last Sunday, in the Central Methodist Church, St. Louis.

Gen. Horace Porter and family have taken possession of their cottage at Long Branch for the season.

Almon Whitcomb, City Treasurer, and one of the earliest settlers of Battle Creek, Mich., died last Sunday evening.

E. Thorpe has purchased John L. Boutt's residence on East Jefferson street, Bloomington, Ill., for the sum of $10,000.

J. H. Devereux assumed the duties of General Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway at Meadville on the 12th inst.

Col. Daniel Lane, who commanded the Forty-fourth United States Infantry at the battle of Plattsburgh, died on Sunday in Newtonville, Mass., aged 89.

F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent of the Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroads, has taken up his residence in Canton, Ohio, again.

Wm. M. Corry, of Cincinnati, formerly Secretary of the French Legation, and at one time editor of the *Commoner*, was married the other day to Miss Antonia Frank.

The death of Sir George Etienne Cartier created a vacancy in the Dominion Parliament from the constituency of Provencher, in Manitoba. As yet there is only one candidate in the field for the seat, and this is none other than the notorious Riel, of Manitoba rebellion fame.

Judge John A. Jameson, of Chicago, who has been spending the past six months in Vermont, left Royalton yesterday (June 12), to try the effect of a voyage to Newfoundland in a coasting schooner. The Judge's health, we are glad to learn, has improved since the spring opened.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be an examination of teachers at the Normal School Building at 9 a. m. Friday next.

On Monday afternoon the Tiger Base Ball Club defeated the Haymakers by a score of 36 to 9.

Templar Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening in their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

The Hon. C. H. McCormick has donated a large room in the fifth story of the McCormick Block to the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of the city. It will be used for religious meetings of the denomination, &c.

A fellow named James C. Weston was fined $25 by Justice Scully, yesterday morning, for grossly insulting a lady on West Madison street on Monday night, by making improper advances.

A very dry thief broke into the store of Peter Grape, at No. 622 South Halsted street, on Monday night, and carried away six bottles of wine. He was seen as he left the place, but managed to escape.

The commencement exercises at the Lake Forest Academy began on Monday, and will close to-day. They have been attended by a large number of the friends of the students, and have been highly successful in their result. To-day's programme commences at half-past 10 o'clock, and will afford to more advanced scholars an opportunity to exhibit their accomplishments in essay writing, music, and elocution.

The alarm from Box 317, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire breaking out in a two-story frame building, No. 76 West Randolph street, occupied by J. S. Knowlton as a dwelling and restaurant. Damage to building $200; insured in the Globe, of Chicago, for $1,000.

The lady managers of the Home of the Friendless will receive the friends of the Home to-morrow during the day and evening. There will be instrumental music in the afternoon, and vocal and instrumental music in the evening, with short addresses by Gen. Logan, the Hon. William Bross, and others.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: J. S. Waterman, two-story brick, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 Hinsdale street; R. Sack, two-story brick, on State street; William Mark, two-story brick, on West Jackson street; M. Beal, two-story brick, No. 468 West Jackson street; Phil Hoyne, two-story stone, 36x45, Nos. 333½ and 335 Indiana street.

On Sunday last a young and rather good-looking woman, with a baby in her arms, put up at the Commercial Hotel, and registered as Mrs. Mary Wilson, of St. Paul. On Monday evening she paid her bill and departed for regions unknown, leaving the infant behind her in the room. It will be taken care of by the proprietors of the hotel.

The combination of George Francis Train and "Brick" Pomeroy who edits the *Weekly Caucasian*, of Lexington, Mo., says Chicago is "the most marvelous spot, the most astounding municipal Jonah's gourd, in the modern world. Over the 'burnt district,' now solidly rebuilt with stone and iron structures, beside which St. Louis' proudest blocks dwindle to shanties and cow-sheds."

Yesterday afternoon a magnificent group of zinc statuary, which is to be placed immediately over the main entrance to the Palmer House, was being hoisted into position, when a board to which the ropes were fastened broke, precipitating the group to the stone sidewalk. Fortunately it was but two feet from the walk, and in falling was not seriously damaged. It will be ready to begin another ascent to-morrow.

The alarm of fire from Box 367, at noon yesterday, was caused by the burning of a one-story house, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, near Blue Island avenue, owned and occupied by Anton Aleboys. The fire was occasioned by a defective flue. Loss $600; insured for $800 in the Merchants' Mutual Company. In addition to this loss, it is said that a bureau which was destroyed contained $300 in currency. The loss falls heavily upon Mr. Aleboys.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Milwaukee & St. Paul express train was nearing Melrose station, a man was seen to come up through the trestle-work when the train was not fifty feet away, and deliberately seat himself on the track. The engine struck him in the back, and so mangled him, that he became an unrecognizable mass. He was apparently a German, and had red chin whiskers, sandy hair, and wore poor clothing. He must have been tired of life, or drunk.

The map showing the sewerage system of the city, printed in another portion of this paper, comes from the engraving department of Rand, McNally & Co.'s immense printing establishment. It is the neatest, cleanest, and most correct piece of work of the kind ever turned out in this city, and demonstrates that the artisans of Chicago are advancing toward perfection with rapid strides. The map gives a well-proportioned outline of the city within the limits, and is cut in such a clear manner that no mistake in localities can possibly be made by persons who are at all acquainted with the city. It should be preserved for reference.

Mr. Washburn was somewhat alarmed yesterday, when he received a letter written upon wide-banded mourning paper and enclosed in an envelope of the same kind. His alarm, however, was quickly dispelled by finding that the letter was a report from the sorrowing victim of a burglary. It contained the statement that the store of A. W. Bucher, of 223 West VanBuren street, was entered by thieves on Monday night, and robbed of $200 worth of jewelry.

Sergeant Fitzpatrick, in charge of the Twenty-second Street Police Station, reports that at half-past 7 on Monday evening a sailor named William McCready, covered with small-pox, which had just broken out upon him, called at the station, and begged assistance in obtaining admission to some medical institution where he could be taken care of. The Sergeant procured an express wagon, and had the sufferer conveyed to the small-pox hospital on North avenue. The persons in charge of that institution refused to accommodate McCready without a certificate from the County Physician, and he had to be taken to the station again, where he was furnished with shelter and medical attendance during the night. Before calling upon the police, McCready applied for admission to the County Hospital, and it was peremptorily refused. Dr. Emmons, the County Physician, denounces the brutal red-tapeism of those in charge of the public hospitals, and says it ought not to be difficult for small-pox patients to gain admission with or without a certificate.

It is generally the case that, when the truth is spoken about Justice Banyon, that corpulent official is not thereby recommended to the confidence and esteem of the upright portion of the community. But, yesterday morning, he rendered a decision which might persuade some impressible citizens that old Dogberry had reformed. Charles Russell, an Archer avenue saloon-keeper, having, according to the testimony of a police officer, kept his place open up to 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, Banyon, bringing his fat fist down upon the judicial bench with a thump, shouted, "Fine him $50 and costs. The decision created quite a commotion in court, and several gin-mill operators were heard to say, "Oh, where shall rest be found!"

The St. Louis *Democrat* relates a story which it entitles "How a Shrewd Woman Outwitted a Chicago Merchant." The merchant referred to is a spice-dealer in this city, and the evening papers yesterday with one voice asked, "Who is he?" We would address an answer to these infantile sheets by referring them to an article in THE TRIBUNE of May 4, entitled "Inconstancy," wherein the name of the unknown merchant is shown to be Harry Redifer. Our St. Louis contemporary may also look at the article in question, since it will give it the same story that the Chicago twilight journals have so extensively abstracted, with the exception of the account of the arrest of the woman who duped the spice-dealer. This did not, however, occur until last week, when she was found in a disreputable house in St. Louis. She carried away about $2,000 worth of jewelry, most of which was recovered.

Elison & Foster, real estate and general auctioneers, made some large sales of good residence property in the suburbs of the city, on Monday and yesterday. On the first day fifty-eight lots in Marsh & Cadwell's Subdivision, South Englewood, were sold, the prices aggregating $28,000. The lots averaged $17.50 per front foot, and are considered cheap at that figure, as they lie near the Normal School, between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth streets. Yesterday afternoon they disposed of sixty-six lots in Miller & Bigdon's subdivision of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Town 39, Range 13 east. The property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court-House, and one mile inside the city limits. Lots fronting on the boulevard went off at from $47 to $40 per front foot, and those fronting on Sacramento Park found purchasers at $41. Lots backing those, and fronting on Yager and Nichols streets and Sacramento avenue, sold at from $22 to $18. The sale aggregated $41,-924.75.

Jack Allen, the thief who was shot by Officer Simmons, on Monday morning, is, unfortunately, in a fair way to recover. With Raggio, he is still confined in a cell at the Central Police Station. He appears to suffer intense pain, but it is believed that he feigns much of it, under the hope that he will again be sent to the County Hospital. Both men are sullen and uncommunicative. Raggio is even saucy. The presence of Mr. Washburn and Commissioner Wright in his cell yesterday afternoon did not in the least awe him. He was even more snappish to them than to the reporters. He should be removed to the jail at once. The cell he now occupies, although constantly guarded by a police-officer, is a very unsafe place. He has laughed at bars repeatedly during his life, and a police-officer, armed to the teeth, is no terror to him. Allen should be given an attendant, if it is necessary, and Raggio removed to more secure quarters, under Jailor Foltz' care.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The trade movement continues slow, and transactions are generally light with both agents and jobbers. Cloths, cassimeres, and heavy coatings are in fair request by the clothing manufacturers. Kentucky jeans are very dull at nominal prices. Cotton goods are unchanged in first hands, but quiet. Denims are in good demand, and firm. Japanese striped prints are in more request. Black grenadines and No. 12 black and colored gros-grain ribbons are brisk. Other imported goods ruled dull.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Dearborn School Lot for Sale; Price, $1,600 a Front Foot.

Appointment, Transfer, and Resignation of Teachers.

An Exciting Discussion of the German Question.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, President King in the chair, and present Inspectors Goggin, Prussing, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Wells, and Wilce.

THE DEARBORN SCHOOL LOT.

Mr. Wilce moved that that the Clerk be authorized to advertise the old Dearborn School lot for sale at not less than $1,600 per foot front, the proceeds to be invested in city 7 per cent bonds. Adopted.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Runyan offered a resolution providing for the publication of 5,000 copies of the annual report, and authorizing the Committee on Publication to buy the paper. Adopted.

THE BRIDEWELL LOT.

Mr. Wilce moved that the Clerk be instructed to procure an abstract of the old Bridewell lot, preparatory to its conveyance to the Government. Adopted.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. Wilce, from the Committee on School Property, reported that Henry Wisner, who bought the eighty-eight acres of school property at Brunswick Station, had fulfilled all the conditions, and recommended that the property be transferred to him at the rate of $350 per acre. It was so ordered, and the necessary papers were ordered to be made out.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee on Appointments reported as follows:

Appointments—Averill T. Shockley, Hattie Feeney, Assistants in Kinzie School; R. Nettie Mott, Ida J. Mackintosh, Assistants in the Franklin; Lida A. Hamlin, Flora A. Holcombe, Assistants in the Washington; Mary F. Burbank, Mrs. H. C. Keeney, Assistants in the Brown; Mary C. Clarke, Marie Scott, Assistants in the Foster; Emily A. Williams, Wells School, Eloise A. Randall, Haven; Mary F. Johnston, Holden; Millie A. Hand, Carpenter; Julia H. Downs, Hayes; Mary A. Thompson, Maggie S. Gill, and Kate Coughlin, Clark School; L. A. Vandervook, Rolling Mills; Ellen L. Smith, Lawndale.

Transfer—Sarah M. Smith, from Newberry to Franklin.

Confirmation—Miss W. H. Draub, Sangamon Street School.

Resignation—Mary J. Corn, Sarah E. Wilson, Laura M. Busford.

Full Certificates—Mary L. Allison, Hattie C. Biglow, Hattie J. Brown, Martha D. Busse, Anna A. Culver, Mary A. Curle, Anna W. Cravens, Louisa A. Chandler, Marie La Fontaine, Gustave Demars, Kate Dalton, Ida Dennis, Ida M. Edwards, Maggie Flanders, Minnie Gills, Carrie J. Gaylord, Mattie M. Howard, Ellen Holland, Letitia M. Harvey, Ada Hubbard, Minnie W. Hanna, Mary C. Hanning, Eleanor B. Johnson, Mary J. Jones, Belle S. Jones, May G. Jackson, Ella F. Irwin, Anna Kille, Rose C. Kellner, Louise C. Litka, Grace C. Lamb, Mary G. Mann, Lizzie M. Mullins, Elizabeth E. Mather, Kitty O'Brien, Nellie A. Purcell, Phoebe Pride, Harriett A. Ramsay, Emma T. Schumaker, M. Lulu Stephens, Mathilde Steinmeyer, Jennie Spratt, Mary J. Scanlon, Lizzie C. Smith, Lizzie R. Tustin, Lina Froendle, Eloise C. Tracy, N. R. Tustin, Lizzie V. Patten, Emma A. Upson, Nevada A. Williamson, Johanna Walsh.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The President stated that Mr. McVicker had tendered the use of his theatre to the Board for the graduating exercises on the 27th inst.

Mr. McVicker received a vote of thanks, and so did the Centenary Church for a similar courtesy.

RAISING SALARIES.

The Superintendent recommended that the following named experienced teachers have their salaries raised:

Belle S. Jones, $550 from appointment; Mrs. W. H. Draub, $550 from appointment; Sara M. Smith, $650 from 1st inst.; Flora A. Holcomb, $650 from appointment, and Eloise A. Randall, $650 from appointment.

The recommendation was adopted.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Prussing argued in favor of putting German on the same footing as drawing and music. It was far more useful, and the strife would continue until German was elevated. That was a branch of instruction without a Superintendent. The $10,000 expended in German was not wasted. They could get a good Superintendent for $1,500 a year. That was very little. As long as they had not a Superintendent as able to superintend German as everything else, they should have a man to go round the schools and see the German was taught. Then they would have no fault to find with the inefficiency of the teachers. He had heard outside there was hardly a friend of German instruction on the Board. He had denied that, claiming there was but one member opposed to German instruction. He would not call up the reports, but instead would offer the following:

Resolved, That in all schools where 100 persons have petitioned for German instruction, and in all schools where the same is now introduced, the benefit of said instruction be tendered to the pupils of the five upper grades, and be obligatory for all those pupils who have commenced the same for the current year, but that excuses be granted at the beginning of the year to all such pupils who shall bring a written statement from their parents or guardians desiring such excuse.

Mr. Prussing spoke further in support of his resolution, and said that if it was adopted he would move for the appointment of a German Superintendent.

Mr. Sheldon offered, as a substitute, the portion of the minority report providing for the teaching of German to the three upper grades only.

Mr. Wells was sorry Mr. Prussing introduced the resolution, as it would inevitably be defeated. The sentiment of the Board was against compulsory education in German.

President King was in favor of letting well enough alone. German was doing all that could be expected.

Mr. Richburg made a long speech, reviewing German instruction generally.

Mr. Prussing announced his willingness to modify his resolution by striking out the grading and the compulsory part.

Mr. Wells moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Runyan, Wells, Wilce, Mr. President—4.
Nays—Goggin, Prussing, Richberg, Sheldon—4.

There were some more speeches.

Mr. Goggin inquired if the whole matter was not laid on the table.

The President—"No, it was lost by your vote." [Laughter.]

After some more speeches, wrangling, and fun, Mr. Prussing's resolution was lost be the following vote:

Yeas—Prussing, Richberg—2.
Nays—Goggin, Runyan, Sheldon, Wells, Wilce, Mr. President—6.

Mr. Richberg offered a substitute for everything, to the effect that the German instruction, mode of examination, etc., remain as heretofore.

Mr. Goggin said if they voted for Mr. Richberg's resolution they would continue German; if they voted it down they would discontinue German. He would say that he would vote against the resolution, if he did then and there end his political existence.

Mr. Richberg (excitedly) observed that he and other members of the Board were insulted by such remarks. He could not stand it, and sought the protection of the Chair.

The Chair extended his protection, and did not think it right to reflect on the motives of members of the Board, political or otherwise.

Mr. Goggin thought they had better cast it out altogether, and thereby improve the schools.

Mr. Runyan moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Richberg withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Goggin then offered the following:

Resolved, That after the close of the present year the study of German in the district schools of this city be discontinued.

Mr. Richberg moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 4—as follows:

Yeas—Prussing, Richberg, Sheldon, Wells—4.
Nays—Goggin, Runyan, Wilce, Mr. President—4.

Mr. Richberg moved to adjourn.

The motion prevailed, 6 to 2.

A Terrible Punishment.

Mr. James Greenwood has published a frightful account of the silent system which is in operation at the Holloway Model Prison, in London:

It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effect of all this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence.

The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence:

"For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell. Put me somewhere else. I've counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache."

The request of the tortured wretch was refused.

There is a fine hole in each cell, and as the wardens wear shoes of India-rubber soles, the prisoners are never sure of being alone.

Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend 1,200 steps every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this in a place so hot and close that prisoners often lose in perspiration three stone in as many months.

Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel so arranged that they can see no one save the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating. And thus is the order of devotion observed. Wardens are constantly on the watch, lest for a slight instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must look steadfastly at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches!

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Action of the Council in Committee of the Whole on the Estimates.

The Council held a special meeting yesterday evening for the purpose of considering the Appropriation bill. Ald. McAvoy was called to the Chair. The following Aldermen were present: Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, and Ogden.

On motion of Ald. McGrath the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, Ald. McGrath in the Chair.

The sum of $23,975 for assessment expenses, was passed without material objection. A motion to raise the salary of the Assessor of the South Division from $2,500 to $3,000, was lost—ayes, 2.

A motion to raise the salary of the First Clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office from $2,000 to $2,500, was also lost.

The next item taken up was street cleaning, and no alteration was made, it being left at $155,000 for the West Side, $100,000 for the South Side, and $60,000 for the North Division. The items of $30,000 for sidewalks, and $3,309 for street obstructions, also remained unchanged.

The estimate of $43,860.05 to pay up the contractors for doing the paving on some of the streets where horse-railroads run, they not having been settled with yet, since the assessments against the horse railway companies were declared invalid,—led to some discussion, Ald. Powell and Dixon opposing it, and favoring a reassessment on property-holders, or the doing nothing at all with it. The matter was finally temporarily postponed.

The items of $140,691.58, to pay for intersections on streets, the ordinances for the paving of which have already been passed; of $28,454 for intersections on streets where the ordinances are in preparation; $4,000 for the city's portion of expense for new water-pipes, drains, and sidewalks; of $11,445.36 on account of certain special assessments which were annulled, were passed without dissent.

When the item for Chicago Harbor was taken up, Ald. Dixon moved to strike out the sum of $60,000 asked for dredging the river and harbor, etc., and to substitute $40,000. That item was temporarily laid over, and the item of $14,450 for dredging the West Branch, dock-line surveys, etc., was agreed to.

The matter of constructing bridges was taken up, and Ald. Clowry moved to add to what was asked for, the sum of $35,000 for a bridge at Fourteenth street; but it was ruled out on technical ground, and the item of $20,000 for the new bridge at Lake street was passed.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, after which the Council adjourned till this evening.

Costumes at Vienna.

"We were rather disappointed," writes Mr. Fulton, from Vienna, "in our expectation of seeing people dressed in the costumes of all nations among the exhibitors and spectators. On the contrary, there was nothing to indicate that we were on this side of the Atlantic in the dress of any one, except two greasy and dirty-looking Syrians, in their long gowns, whom we passed in the gronnds. All, even Turks, wore the European dress, except that the latter retained their red skull caps with a long black tassel hanging down. Even the Chinese have cut off their tails, donned coats, pantaloons, vest, necktie, and felt hat, and no longer attract attention except from their almond-shaped eyes.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of....................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS, No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

SUMMER RESORT.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."

THE OCEANIC, STAR ISLAND.

This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests. The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.

TERMS:
Transient Board, $3.50 to $4.00 per day.
Weekly Board, $3.00 to $3.50 per day.
Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

Communications, until June 20, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 518, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.
FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

FLAG POLES.

NOTICE.

FLAG POLES

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. White Ash Poles of all sizes always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention. A good supply of well-borers' poles constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

A Great Bill for the Closing Performance. Monday, June 16, and every evening, AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART.

IL TROVATORE.

EUGENE in his great character of.............Leonora
UNSWORTH as the Fiery..............Count di Lunatic
With a cast comprising the entire Company.
Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to

BILLY MANNING.

Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

Katie Putnam,

In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOCK, ESQ.,

BLADE O' GRASS!

Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Keltz, Lucy Brightly, ...KATIE PUTNAM.

With new and original Songs and Dances.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

J. H. HAVERLY..............................Manager.

WITH 24 POPULAR ARTISTS! 8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS! 5 TALENTED VOCALISTS! And Full Brass Band.

Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY,

And every evening until further notice, the magnificent Spectacular Opera,

ZOLOE!

Grand Operatic Cast, Full Chorus, Brilliant Costumes and Scenery, the Great MORLACCHI, and Ballet, the BERGER FAMILY, and SOL. SMITH RUSSELL. Matinee also on Saturday.

West Side patrons can secure seats at Giles Bros.', 234 West Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Wednesday, June 18, during the week, and at the Matinees, the beautiful comedy,

GAME OF LOVE,

Embracing the entire strength of the Mammoth Company. Monday, June 23, first appearance of Mr. BELVIL RYAN, who has been expressly engaged to impersonate his great character, "Eccles," in Robertson's favorite society drama, CASTE. Miss SYDNEY COWELL as Polly Eccles, Mr. GEO. GIDDENS as Sam Gerridge, their original characters. See future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of

MISS MINNIE LODER,

MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama,

98!

Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

REAL ESTATE.

YOUNG MEN!

Here is an opportunity for you to make some money, or secure a fine lot for a home. We have opened our Subdivision—3 blocks from the South Evanston depot. Sidewalks all laid, fine trees in front of each lot, and a sewer extending to the lake. We are offering lots at such a price as to make it the best investment, with a certain and handsome profit, you can find.

OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 123 South Clark-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE...May 29
GLAMORGAN.......................................June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.............................$80 currency
Second Cabin...........................55 currency
Steerage..................................30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..............Wednesday, June 25.
ALABAMA...............................Wednesday, July 23.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, July 23.
GEORGIA..................................Wednesday, Aug. 6.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.
Batavia.........June 21 | Java..........July 2
Russia..........June 25 | Parthia.......July 5
Calabria........June 28 | Cuba..........July 9

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths. STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. Thompson and Geo. A. Seaverns, under the firm name of Thompson & Seaverns, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle outstanding accounts.
J. B. THOMPSON,
Chicago, June 13, 1873. GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡8:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:51 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 71 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	§ 5.00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 464 State-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

41 West Washington-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloe." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Game of Love." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL INSTANTLY DEstroy insects, bugs, and fleas wherever they exist.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873.

News has just been received of an earthquake which visited Valparaiso on the 15th instant. Several people were killed, a large number wounded, and many buildings seriously injured.

There were thirty-five deaths yesterday in Nashville from cholera, which is getting worse in that city, and is carrying its ravages into the neighboring towns of Tennessee. A few cases are reported in Cincinnati.

Three negroes of New Iberia, La., who murdered two white men about a week ago, were captured yesterday through the State's evidence of an accomplice. They were then taken from the officers of justice by a mob of over 1,000 white citizens and hanged forthwith.

The Boston Fire Department showed itself so inefficient in the fire a few weeks ago, that the insurance companies of New York have begun to debate whether they had not better refuse to take any more risks in that combustible and defenseless city.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are in town, and are in consultation with the grain men of the city as to the changes to be made in the grading of grain and the appointment of an Inspection Committee, according to the new law which goes into effect on July 1.

With regard to Col. Mackenzie's raid into Mexico while in pursuit of the Kickapoos, Gen. Sheridan, in forwarding that officer's report of the affair to the War Department, says he does not believe that any boundary exists when such merciless banditti are being pursued. Both the United States and Mexico should be glad to throw open their territory to each other's troops for the punishment of these savages.

It is said to be a common practice in Washington to favor the Congressmen who own property there, in the levy of taxes and special assessments, in order to silence criticism on the reckless extravagance of the Washington municipal ring. It is now stated that the Senators and members who keep house in Washington are not charged anything for gas. If this is true, the people of Washington treat Congressmen a great deal better than Congressmen treat the people.

Gov. McEnery's suggestion to the people of Louisiana, that, while abandoning forcible resistance to Federal usurpation, they should strengthen the prosperity of their Commonwealth by endeavoring to obliterate all traces of bad feeling been whites and blacks, has already borne good fruit. A meeting of a mixed committee was held in New Orleans yesterday, which adopted a strong series of resolutions approving this timely suggestion, and pledging their efforts to the preservation of the reciprocal rights of the two races, and the maintenance of peace and good will between them.

The right of the Mayor to revoke the licenses of saloon-keepers who violate the Sunday law was affirmed by Judge Rogers yesterday, in his decision in the case of Schwuchow. Schwuchow kept his saloon open on Sunday, in defiance of city ordinances, and was punished by the withdrawal of his license by the Mayor. Judge Rogers declines to consider the Sunday question from a religious, moral, or any other than a legal point of view. He reasons simply that the charter and its amendments confer on the Common Council the right to authorize the Mayor to revoke licenses for such causes as Schwuchow had given.

Pope Pius IX. seems to have made a mistake in placing the cause of the Papacy at variance by his pretensions with the interests of civil society in Germany and Italy. He has provoked such energetic retaliation from Bismarck as the expulsion of the Jesuits, and, more lately, of the monastic orders. In Italy, the resistance has been less passionate, and the Ministry, in moving for the suppression of the monastic institutions of Rome, and the disbandment of the "Pope's Militia," have again and again asseverated their anxiety to avoid all attack upon the religious constitution of the Papacy. Still they have steadily pushed the Religious Corporations bill through the Italian Parliament, and yesterday it passed the Senate, and now needs only King Emanuel's approval to become law. Should this be given, the monastic orders of Rome will cease to have any corporate existence.

Prof. Agassiz once said he had no time to make money in; but there seems to be no danger that lack of funds will compel him to pause in the scientific researches to which he has given himself with such generous enthusiasm. It is but a few weeks since a rich New York tobacconist gave him Penikese Island, with an endowment, to found a school for open air studies in natural science during the summer months, and yesterday Prof. Agassiz's daughter, who married a rich Bostonian, gave her father a contribution of $100,000 for his Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, which already ranks as the finest of its kind in the world.

It is quite possible, under the operation of the new railroad law, that the longest way round may be the cheapest route. The shortest line between Chicago and St. Louis is 280 miles long, but it is wholly in Illinois, and therefore subject to the *pro rata* law. No special rate can be given over that line. Still it can be had, by a circuitous route. The freight may be shipped over any of the Eastern roads into Indiana, thence south on the L., N., A. & C. R. R. to a junction with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, thence into St. Louis. This route would be over 200 miles longer, but, as only 150 miles of the haul would be amenable to the *pro rata* law, a much better rate could be afforded than by the Illinois line.

We have received a letter from a German merchant of Sheboygan, Wis., complaining of the infliction upon himself of a circular in the German language, intended to excite his prejudices against the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., of this city. The circular consists of an article from the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, and is headed "Damn the Dutchman." We have previously alluded to the article, which relates how certain clerks of the above-named firm were summoned to serve on a jury in a case where a saloon-keeper was tried for violating the Sunday ordinance, etc. We are informed that this circular was printed to the number of 10,000 and sent out by a rival firm in the dry goods trade in this city. We shall be glad to hear that the irreligious heading was not sanctioned by this firm. Mr. Fr. Koehn, of Sheboygan, indicates that he does not thank them for his copy.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and grain was higher. Mess pork was in moderate request, and 5c per brl lower, at $15.65@15.70 cash, and $15.75@15.80 seller July. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.32½ per 100 lbs cash, and $8.40@8.45 seller July. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8½@8⅝c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and 1c lower, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active, and a shade easier, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady, and rather more active. Wheat was in better demand, and 2c higher, closing at $1.21⅛ seller the month, and $1.17⅝ seller July. Corn was less active, and 1c higher, closing at 32⅛c cash, and 34⅝c seller July. Oats were quiet and a shade higher, closing dull at 25⅛c cash, and 27⅛c seller July. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, at 60⅛c. Barley was dull and nominal at 55@60c for poor to good No. 2. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 408,740 bu wheat, 4,042,198 bu corn, 1,622,020 bu oats, 145,564 bu rye, and 55,129 bu barley. Hogs were dull at 30@35c decline, closing easy at $4.25@4.70. Cattle and sheep were without important change.

A somewhat peculiar insurance case has just been tried before Judge Withey at Grand Rapids, Mich. A Mr. Roberts had a large collection of paintings, which were catalogued as having a value of $40,000. They were insured in the Home of New York for $9,700, and were totally destroyed by fire in 1871. The Company neglecting or refusing to pay, Roberts brought suit; the Company then offered to pay him one-third the amount of the policy. At this juncture a Mr. Luce, upon being informed of the state of the case, declared it an outrage, and agreed to pay Roberts the amount offered by the Company, and all in excess that he might collect. Roberts thereupon assigned the policy to Luce, who brought suit as assignee. The Company employed as their attorneys to defend the suit the same firm which Roberts had engaged to prosecute it. A large number of witnesses were brought from all parts of the country to testify as experts, several going from Chicago. The trial lasted nearly a week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount of the policy. The defendants, it seems, offered a large amount of evidence to show that the pictures were of little value as works of art; but the plaintiff claimed that, independent of any value they might have had as works of art, they had a commercial value as pictures, and that value they claimed, and to the extent of the policy they got a verdict.

THE CITY BUDGET.

The Finance Committee laid before the Common Council on Monday evening the ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1874. The amount asked for by the various departments was $6,776,113. The Committee report an appropriation of $5,506,011; of this sum about $325,000 will be received from licenses, and the remainder, $5,181,000, will have to be raised by taxation. Assuming that the gross valuation of property for city taxation will be $300,000,000, the rate of tax will be about 17¼ mills. Not included in this amount or appropriation are several unexpended balances belonging to certain funds which still have some of the canal redemption money on hand. The aggregate of tax is larger than has ever been laid for general purposes before, but is not, perhaps, larger than the extraordinary circumstances of the city demand. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the city is $300,000,000. The real value of the property is fully 50 per cent more, making an aggregate of $450,000,000. The tax levied on this latter valuation would be less than 1¼ per cent, and that, too, to meet extraordinary expenditures arising out of the changes made necessary by the fire.

The only salaries proposed to be increased are those of the Mayor and Comptroller, the increase to be $1,000 in each case, and to begin with the officers chosen next fall.

One new item of expense is the construction of a brick sewer connecting the lake with the North Branch at Fullerton avenue, through which sewer, by the aid of a pump, the North Branch may be flooded and cleansed. For this work $150,000 is proposed.

The sum needed for the Fire Department is $512,062, which includes the cost of additional apparatus, engine-houses, hose, and repairs.

The amount recommended for the police of the city is $735,464, which includes an allowance for 100 additional policemen, making the whole number of patrolmen 525. The last increase of the police force was made in 1871, when fifty men were added. Since that time, and especially since the fire, the city has expanded in all directions, greatly enlarging the area of the settled districts, and rendering it impossible for the old force to patrol it with any degree of care and attention. The great increase of population and business necessitates the employment of a much larger force in the business districts. There was a time, and within a comparatively recent date, when there was but one street-crossing, Lake and Clark streets, that required a policeman. Now there are twenty places of that kind. The number of bridges has also increased, and the travel over them has become so great that a large force is now required for that duty alone. The increase of patrolmen necessitates an increase of station-houses, and other expenditures. The limitation upon the amount of tax to be raised for sewerage has thrown the cost of repairs, cleaning, &c., upon the general fund, and with this relief the whole sum applicable to the construction of sewers is but $300,000. The sum applicable to the extension of water supply pipes is for a like reason limited to $300,000. There may be some small items in the ordinance which might be dispensed with, but as a whole the Committee have exercised considerable fidelity in cutting down. Unless the Common Council shall hereafter make additions to it not now expected, the ordinance will probably prove unexceptionable to the community.

THE CITY SEWERAGE.

A carefully-compiled map of the city, showing the extent of the sewerage system of Chicago, furnishes an interesting study, showing how deficient Chicago still is in this respect. From this map we learn that Wards 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 18, and 20 are pretty thoroughly sewered. Wards 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 17, and 19 are partly sewered, while Wards 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, and 16 can hardly he be said to have any sewers. Ward 6 is densely populated, and the ground is generally low, and stands in need of thorough sewerage, and yet except in the northeast quarter, where it is traversed by the sewers of the Fourteenth Ward, there are no sewers. The Seventh Ward is even more destitute. In the Eighth Ward there is no sewer west of Halsted street, except the one under Blue Island avenue. The Ninth Ward, with its 35,000 inhabitants, closely built up, has very imperfect sewerage. That part of the Thirteenth Ward lying between Lake and Madison streets is well sewered, while the Fourteenth Ward, lying immediately north, has not over one mile of sewerage all told. In the Fifteenth Ward, where there are probably not less than 45,000 persons living, sewerage is almost unknown. In this ward there are but three mains to the river, and, on the other side of the river, the Sixteenth Ward has but one main, and the Seventeenth but one main to the river.

Of course, the sewerage of a city has to be constructed upon a system. It has to begin at the centre and spread in all directions. Naturally, the streets nearer the river have been sewered first, and these sewers have been extended from time to time. But the system has been somewhat irregularly carried out by the necessity of sewering streets preparatory to their being paved. Wherever property-owners have been wise enough and practical enough to go to the expense of having the streets paved, they have thereby secured not only that great benefit, but have secured with it a supply of water, sewerage, and gas. Thus the enterprising people owning property on West Madison street, by paying for paving that street to Western avenue, are now enjoying the luxury of water, gas, sewers, and a clean street the whole length of that thoroughfare. In like manner Halsted street, being paved, is sewered from North avenue to Archer avenue. The owners of property in the North Division bravely encountered the tax for paving the streets up to Division street, and have all the consequent advantages. The neglected parts of the city are those where sewers are not only a luxury but a necessity. A walk through the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards would be instructive to those who are interested in the public health. The representatives of these wards have been industrious in opposing the improving of their streets on the score that the people were poor and could not bear the tax. Of all taxes, funerals are the most expensive, and a large portion of those streets are reeking with stenches, proceeding from a total absence of drainage and the garbage rotting in the ditches. Though these wards are far more densely populated than any others in the city, they are, except the Fifteenth, the least supplied with water, gas, or sewerage. We have already spoken of the Fifteenth Ward. That ward is very large in territory, and, though it is the most populous ward in the city, the population is not so closely packed as in the others we have mentioned.

Experience has shown that clean streets in Chicago can only be attained by having them paved, and we suggest to the Aldermen of these wards that the best sanitary measure they can propose for their respective wards is the rapid pavement of all their streets, the consequent filling of the horrible ditches, the immediate establishment of drainage, and a plentiful supply of pure lake water. Every dollar spent in improving the streets adds ten dollars to the value of the property adjoining, and that property-owner is the wisest who takes the earliest opportunity of securing clean streets, plenty of water, gas, and complete drainage for those who occupy his property.

That the movement among the country newspapers for emancipation from the dead-head and dead-beat system is making progress, is evident from a series of resolutions adopted by the Missouri editors and publishers, in their annual convention held recently at Louisiana, Mo. These resolutions set forth that a newspaper office is a business establishment, in which editors and publishers make their living; that a man has as much right to order a sack of coffee from a grocer, a legal opinion from a lawyer, or a coffin from an undertaker, without intending to pay for it, as he has to expect gratuitous services from a newspaper; that all personal and political matter, having for its object the promotion of individual fortunes or ambitions, should be treated as other business matters; that dead-heading, political, personal, and commercial, is "played out;" and that any editor who fails to carry out the spirit of these resolutions shall cease to be a member of the Missouri Association. The purpose of the new departure of the Missouri editors is very clearly expressed here, but there is an omission in failing to fix upon the newspaper profession the proper responsibility for the customs which are condemned to be abandoned. The very first step for the country press to take in the new direction is to cut off from every acknowledgment of dependence on their part. So long as they consent to solicit railroad passes, acknowledge the receipt of prize pumpkins, puff cigar-stores and soda-fountains, and accept gratuities of any kind, they cannot expect from the public the recognition of their services at the cash value which they are now inclined to demand. It is only when the country editors formally declare it as their policy to pay as they go, that they can ever expect the public to adopt the same rule in patronizing them. There is no doubt that the advantages of the change would all be on the side of the country press, which, according to its present custom, gives away more than it receives in the exchange of gratuities, besides creating the impression among the people that they can have pretty much anything inserted in a newspaper without paying for it.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Texas Republican Convention is called to meet at Dallas, Aug 19. Texas elects a Governor, Legislature, etc., in October.

—Since Gov. Carpenter is to be the Republican candidate for re-election, in Iowa, Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, thinks it would not be fair that he should seem to be thrown overboard for sins, like Carpenter's, done "in the cause of the party." Therefore the St. Paul *Press* (organ) says:

> —There is not a doubt that, if Gov. Austin would consent to be a candidate for another term, he would be renominated without difficulty. It was the greatest mistake he ever made when he declined; and it begins now to be pretty generally understood that it is among the possible eventualities of the contest that he may be nominated anyhow.

—C. L. Kent informs the Grand Rapids *Eagle* that the farmers' organizations in Michigan, begun April 16, now number over 2,000 voting members, and there are no elections in Michigan until November, 1874.

—The Winona *Republican* (Postmaster) flies to the defense of President Grant, whom it pronounces innocent of all offense in the salary business, because "the bill contained no back-pay for the Executive." The Postmaster says:

> This is entirely apart from the question of back salary, a scheme which was gotten up by a clique of Democratic and Republican members mainly in the interest of retiring members, the majority of whom, probably, never expected to go back. The people are almost unanimous in condemning this feature of the bill.

—The refunded back pay of twelve Senators and thirty-two Representatives in the late Congress being $183,321, the average is $4,166; and the same average would show that $1,137,318 is not refunded.

—Every Senator and Representative in the Congress that meets next December will have already pocketed $5,625 as his share, to date, in the salary steal, before even the Congress is organized for business or the rights of members are determined. They will then be in a mood to repeal the salary law, and denounce it, and refund the money—probably. If Mr. Burchard is waiting for that verdict he need not lay out of the use of his share any longer. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> Our virtuous Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third, who belonged to the Forty-second Congress and who were too honest, too ambitious, or too tremulous to draw their back-pay, up to the present time, are each now receiving $20 a day for doing nothing. . . . . The scrupulous Sherman and the virtuous Monroe are each drawing $625 a month, while Congress is not in session, for doing absolutely nothing, and every other member of the Forty-third Congress is doing the same thing.

—The Democrats of Mercer County, Ohio, gave Congressman Lamison, last year, 1,000 of his 5,000 majority, and now say of the salary-grab for which he voted:

> *Resolved*, That economy and integrity in all departments of Government are cardinal principles in our party, and we condemn fraud, corruption, and extravagance, let it come from whatever direction, from the President of the United States down to the lowest office in the gift of the American people, and especially do we condemn the grand national swindle known as the Congressional salary-grab.

—The Administration approves and adopts as its own the trading policy of the corrupt politicians, and becomes, indeed, the head-centre of the commercial politicians of Congress and the country. It has thus become the duty of every honest man to give emphatic expression to his abhorrence of this policy, by rebuking its organic head.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The people are not now in a mood for milk-and-water resolutions. They have had enough of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and will stomach no more wishy-washy stuff. Good-lord and good-devil doing are at a decided discount.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—The independence of the Republican press is an encouraging sign of the times. We do not remember to have ever read so many free, bold, and unchallenged criticisms on party, party action, and party nominations as fill the Republican press since the adjournment of the last Congress.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

—It is very evident that managing politicians in local and State affairs are puzzled and perplexed at the attitude of the masses of the Republican party, who are evidently in no humor to be "led" against their will and wishes. The more evidence we have of this kind the more convincing is the proof that politics are being purified.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—The handwriting is upon the wall. The political power of the country will pass into the hands of the producers, and the pig-iron protectionists must go down. All that is required is thorough organization, not secret, but open and fair, and total exclusion of all demagogues and tricksters. They are sure death to all movements in favor of labor and laboring men.—*Urbana (O.) Union.*

—Just as long as Democratic farmers vote for Democratic politicians, and Republican farmers vote for Republican politicians, just so long will farmers be kept just where they are, and not advance one step. After election the elected politicians do just as they please, irrespective of any pledges. Don't you think it unwise to permit interested parties to split you in twain, that they may keep you from marching solidly on to victory? Are not your interests of sufficient importance for you to act together in unity?—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The man who, in these days, permits himself to be driven into the support of partisan caucuses or conventions, is unworthy the name of a good citizen. Every man should assert his independence, and glory in being free from prejudice. We believe as a rule the farmers mean to be free, and that they intend to run their own affairs. If they do not they deserve the high taxes, they deserve all the evils to which they are subjected. We want, hereafter, good men for office.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—It is not far out of the way to place the number of organized farmers in Kansas at 38,000. They can elect men to the Legislature who cannot be purchased by the railroad lobbyists and moneyed agents. . . . . We are persuaded to the belief that the Grangers will be heard next winter in the Kansas Legislature. Some of the timid ones may cry out against meddling in political affairs, but the movement will fail to accomplish any good for the toiling classes unless the Grangers, and those who heartily sympathize with them, meddle very industriously with politics and politicians. It will require some meddlesome work to secure the enactment of better laws, and, when they are enacted, it will require a deal of meddling in politics to elect efficient public servants to honestly execute them.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

—Right or wrong, wise or unwise, in accord with the principles of the Order, or diametrically opposed to them, these Grange lodges are to be dragged into the coming canvass in Iowa in some form. The Democrats are seeking to produce this state of things, and to further their purpose will omit to make nominations, or will indorse whatever nominations are made against the Republican organization. This is the situation, and it is idle for Republicans to shut their eyes to the fact.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The Iowa farmers are in blood earnest. They are making up their minds, not only to come out of the two existing parties, but to nominate a full State ticket of their own, and support it with all their strength. Their uprising is rapidly becoming unmanageable. It has just proved its strengh by electing a Supreme Judge in Illinois, and there is good reason to believe it will carry Iowa next fall. If it shall, it will have conquered a position, and will almost certainly have its own way in the West after that.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The class of politicians who are afraid to trust the people with political power, and who imagine that a select few could conduct the Government much more wisely than the people as a whole do, are continually inveighing the election of Judges by popular vote. . . . . There is far less danger in having Judges reflect public sentiment in their decisions than formerly there was in their giving expression in that form to the sentiments of dynasties. When a proposition is shown to be absurd there is no good reason why it should continue to control judicial decisions, because it has become established as precedent.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—Regarding the vast corporations as inimical to the interests of the people individually, they have, in the election of Craig, we think unwisely as to the manner of their doing it, shown the innate opposition which every Democrat feels to all monopoly of privileges. In short, this excitement in Illinois, and Iowa, too, shows that the veil is being withdrawn from the Radical prophet, and he is now beginning to be revealed to his gulled and befooled worshipers in all his real ugliness.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—The people of Illinois make no demand upon Judge Craig that he shall decide any given case for one or the other of the litigants. They simply know that they are in a struggle with powerful corporations which are seeking, in their judgment, to control the legislative and judicial departments of the State to the invasion of the people's rights, and to the detriment of their interests. They had a natural desire, as they had a just right, to seek to place in power men whose views of constitutional rights accorded with their own,—who would be found disposed to interpret enactments fairly in the interests of the masses. Judge Craig is simply known to be biased in favor of the people as against corporations, just as Mr. Chase was biased in favor of Freedom against the Slave Power.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times—Jacob Rich, Chairman Republican State Committee.*

—If there is any process by which the corporations representing our great thoroughfares can be compelled to make their capital stock represent only the actual cost of the property which they are managing for the public, and all other issues be declared fraudulent and, void a great step will have been made toward a permanent reform. It is fraud and dishonesty in the management that is the curse of our railroad system. And this is the point toward which all attacks should be directed; for until it is made impossible for Presidents, Superintendents, and Directors to acquire mammoth fortunes in a few years, while the stock which represents the property of which they have charge does not realize one cent in dividends, it is useless to put disabilities upon the roads.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—The Convention of the Farmers of Pickaway County, held last week, was one of the most satisfactory of these meetings that have thus far assembled themselves together. The evident, indeed the declared, intent of those who composed the Convention was to keep out of the hands of existing political parties, wherein they showed clear-headedness. They called the tariff by its right name. They spoke to the point about the railroads. These organizations and conventions should become contagious. In the near future, the farmer, as of right he should, is to wield the power. He can carry the elections in this State so soon as next autumn in his interest if he will.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—There seems to be firing all along the line, front and rear, upon the railroads. The movement of the Western farmers is responded to by the principal commercial interests in New York, who have had a secret session with a view of calling a general meeting. This meeting, it is proposed, shall take into consideration the abuses which they say are now inflicted upon the community by the railroad companies.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—The day of monopolies is past. At least such is the hope of the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the laboring man. The power capable of doing most good in this direction is the organizations of the farmers of the land. If they prove true to the principles upon which they are formed, great good will come from their efforts. In their efforts let them be practical. Beware of that class who have been go-betweens in politics, always ready to aid any and every one willing to pay for their services. Stand by men of principle, and your principles will be triumphant.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

Half of the whole labor classes are agriculturists. They extort from the soil, by the sweat of their brow, the bread that feeds, and the produce that supports, all others. Where, and in what way, does "protection" help them? The system has cut off their markets, ruined the commerce of the country, doubled the expenses of the farm, induced general extravagance, and all for what? Could mockery go further than to claim that such laws "promote American industry?" Why, it is industry that is made to bleed at every pore to sustain the monstrous iniquity. To save themselves from ruin, farmers must arouse and crush so infamous an extortion.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—Philadelphia has never suffered from the colossal swindles of a Tweed, yet Philadelphia is more deeply sunk in debt than the City of New York.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—Has not the importance of a reform in municipal administration in Philadelphia, and the breaking up of the ring thraldom that rules that city as with a rod of iron, become a question of such importance to every citizen of Pennsylvania as to demand that it shall be made a State question, and enter into the composition of political platforms and the selection of candidates? Is there any other chance of relief?—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

—Not long ago the Administration journals sustained Warmoth in his oppression of Louisiana. They now admit that he was a plunderer, but sustain Kellogg, who is as great a plunderer as Warmoth. This is a self-evident proposition, because no honest man with one spark of intelligence would debase himself by holding on to an office obtained as Kellogg obtained the Governor's office.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ZOLOE.

To Messrs. Aiken & Hess belongs the credit of having produced, for the first time in this city, a genuine spectacular opera, with all the dramatic, musical, ballet, and scenic effects brought out in a conscientious manner. The opera is Auber's "La Bayadere," which was written specially for Taglioni, and at one time was very famous. Its songs and its dance music were for a long time the rage all over the world, and the older generation of theatre-goers look back with wistful eyes to the time when "La Bayadere" was in all her glory, just as the old opera-goers love to recall the days of Grisi and Malibran. It was first brought out in this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, but it has not since been performed, owing to the expense necessary to its proper presentation. It is an interesting fact that the troupe at Aiken's is playing it from the original manuscript, which was used at the first performance of it—now the property, we believe, of Mlle. Morlacchi. The story of the opera is the familiar old legend of the god Brahma and the Bayadere. Brahma comes to earth in disguise and mingles with mortals to select some woman of rare beauty and perfection, to share his Paradise with him. A troupe of dancing Bayaderes happen into the city, where he is staying contrary to the laws of the city, but the Grand Vizier, who is inspired with a sudden passion for one of them, condones her offense upon condition that she shall ornament his harem, to which she finally consents in order to save Brahma, who has incurred the displeasure of the Vizier, and for whom she has conceived a sudden and violent passion. The Vizier lavishes gold and jewels upon her, and entertains her in royal state, but she finds means to fly with the Unknown adorer. Then follows a long series of tests by which the Unknown seeks to discover whether she actually loves him, and whether she is a woman fitted to adorn his abode. The various tests prove successful, but meanwhile the Vizier and his satellites discover the retreat of the runaway lovers. The Vizier enters with his spearsmen, and is about to seize the Bayadere and bear her off, when the Unknown suddenly discovers himself as Brahma. He falls upon his knees affrighted. His people, whom he has long persecuted, rush in and carry him off to satiate their vengeance, while Brahma and the faithful Bayadere mount a triumphal car, and ascend to the abodes of bliss, amid whirling suns, revolving spirals of gold and silver, vibrating palms and ferns, cupids, cherubs and coryphees posed in a wilderness of tinsel and gorgeous in the lime-light. The plot is a very pretty one, never tiresome, and abundant in strong situations, while the combination of music and the ballet lends a very diversified and picturesque interest to the movement of the drama. The music of the work is light, graceful, and sparkling, with now and then some quaint and comic effects which remind one of Offenbach. The ballet music, especially in the second act, is very felicitous, and some of it will be recognized at once as having done duty for the ballet on many varied occasions.

The general movement of the work readily divides itself into the vocal, the dramatic, and the terpsichorean. Miss Isabella Mott, a lady who has never been heard here before, is the prima donna of the opera. Although very modest and unpretending in presence, her vocal abilities are sufficient to insure for her at any time a very enthusiastic hearing. Her voice is a very pleasing and flexible one of moderate power. Her trill is very clear and liquid, and, in reality, is the most noticeable feature of her singing, which may account for her over-frequent use of it. In one of her interpolated airs, a solo with flute obligato, she made a very handsome success, and richly deserved the applause and encore she received. In dramatic power she is not very effective, and yet her personation of *Ninka* was marked by a simplicity and lack of that bombast which too often attaches to spectacular characters, which were very grateful. We have no doubt, however, that the new singer will speedily become a favorite by her vocalization alone. The tenor, Mr. Northrop, who took the part of the *Unknown*, is a singer who is evidently unaccustomed to stage business and has much to learn from a dramatic point of view. He has a very light voice of rather pleasant quality, but sings with an indifferent method. He was originally cast for the *Unknown*, but subsequently the dramatic part or speaking lines of that character were assigned to Mr. Pierce, while he retained the music of the part, which will account for the constant confusion arising from the fact of *Zoloe* (Morlacchi) having two lovers, one singing and the other declaiming his passion. Harry Peakes, the basso, was the *Grand Vizier* of the opera, and developed the conventional savagery of a Grand Vizier, at times, in a manner partaking of comicality, and was comical at times in a very tragic way. His long connection with English opera has made him familiar to Chicago audiences, and a favorite with them. He has still the same fine quality and profound quantity of voice as ever, and also the same reckless method. But, whatever he may do, he is one of those happy mortals in whom every fault will be overlooked, in virtue of the heartiness and earnestness and manly vigor with which he does everything, from a delicate love scene to the most towering madness. Peakes always means business, and handles things without gloves. There is no daintiness or timidity about him, and such energy and gusto in a whole stage full of gentle beings are very agreeable. Several effective arias are allotted to him in the first act, but in the second he has none, and only the simple announcement that it is 10 o'clock (when in reality it was midnight) to speak. He has, therefore, introduced a scena called "The Curse," which is in keeping with the final situation—a very effective bit of musical declamation, written for him by Mr. Owen, of this city. The chorus is much more acceptable than the spectacle choruses usually have been, and although at times it was badly out and mixed up, yet, on the whole, it got through its work creditably. The orchestra was fair, and when it really gets down to its work, may prove very effective. The general dramatic effect of the work was very good, and considering the fact that it was a first performance there was unusual promptness and smoothness in the representation. The ballet, which forms a very important feature of the performance, is made up of seven excellent dancers, some of whom belonged to the original Viennese ballet brought over here by Jarrett & Palmer. They are headed by Mlle. Morlacchi, who has trained them very thoroughly and inspired them with some of her own artistic spirit, and given them an idea that there is something in the ballet business besides posturing and heavy standing round. Notwithstanding her slight physique, Morlacchi accomplishes wonders, especially in pirouetting upon her toes, in which feature she is unrivaled. She has had the good taste to make her ballet unobjectionable except to those who object to a ballet altogether, and she has also displayed a rare intelligence and knowledge of art in giving a poetical surrounding to the composition of the various dances.

In the matter of scenery, the managers have not spared expense, and the artists employed have done themselves great credit. The opening scene is very handsome and neat without a particle of gaudiness, while the transformation scene which closes the opera is superior in artistic work and design, although not so abundant in tinsel as those to which we have been heretofore accustomed. The huge disk which finally drops with the figure in relief upon it, is an exquisite piece of work. The music for the transformation is that written by Koppitz for the transformation in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" when that play was produced in Boston some time ago.

The opera is preceded by a medley entertainment by the Berger Family, who give a concert with the bells, female horn players, &c., &c., and also by character personations by Mr. Sol Smith Russell, whose eccentric delineations kept the audience in the best of humor and secured for him several encores. The horn-playing by the ladies of the Berger Family, although decidedly crude, was also encored. The audience was a very large one, and was evidently in a very agreeable state of satisfaction, although the performance lasted until nearly midnight. As a whole, the entertainment was a very handsome success, and "Zoloe" may be set down for a long run.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Frequenters of Mr. Hooley's Theatre have recently been assured by the programme of that charming place of amusement that they saw a farce entitled "Seeing Dillon." We wish to correct such an impression. The original farce by that name was played last evening under the title of "A Game of Love." It has been played before in Chicago, but has always failed to give general satisfaction. Managers have failed to profit by it; audiences have been disappointed by it. Mr. Dillon himself has been made to feel that it was not a popular piece. But as the public generously crowded the theatre at his benefit on Monday evening, and put several hundred dollars into his pocket, Mr. Dillon treated them to a repetition of the farce. When anybody says John Dillon is not funny it may be concluded that he is hard up for a remark. When completely free from stimulation, Mr. Dillon is an excellent comedian. When his stimulation is excessive he is still funny, but more awkward in gait, and a trifle clumsy in elocution. In the first act of "A Game of Love," it was found that the exhilarated comedian was absent. He was to have played *Ted Murphy*. Long after the time when he should have come on, and in the middle of a scene where he was not supposed to be wanted, he lolled clumsily in and made a few unmeaning remarks. The prompter tried to choke him off; the stage manager made at grab at him, but to no purpose. Mr. Dillon gazed stupidly around, observed that he had made a mistake, and, with one despairing hiccup, made his exit—for good. Nothing more was seen of Dillon. Mr. Giddens was hurriedly sent for. He had never seen the part; didn't know a line of it; but with the adaptability which has already distinguished him here, he fell right into his place, and achieved a success quite notable in the rendition of a character hitherto regarded as out of his line. He cannot receive too much credit for the manner in which he filled the unexpected gap. But the company was demoralized, and a brilliant comedy was much mutilated. As Mr. Giddens did not, and could not be expected to, know his lines, the piece was jumbled badly. Even with these disadvantages, which will have disappeared to-night, the humor of the play could not be concealed. The situations are most amusing; the plot is original; the dialogue sparkling; the tone excellent. It must be admitted that the denouement is not altogether comprehensible, but this it will be readily understood, was owing to the upset of the company by Mr. Dillon's unwarrantable conduct. Under the circumstances it is scarcely safe to give a verdict upon the piece, but so far as can be discerned through the cloud of disadvantages under which it was played last night. "A Game of Love" is one of the best plays produced at Hooley's since its opening. The public will not soon forgive Mr. Dillon for his conduct. Mr. Hooley has been a long-suffering manager. He ought to take the present opportunity to give that worthy some very substantial correction.

The Millers' Convention.

TOLEDO, O., June 17.—The National Association of Millers assembled at Lyceum Hall today. Members were present from five States and the District of Columbia,—Jacob Barnes, President of the Association, in the chair. Mr. Huston, of Illinois, by request, described his process of handling middlings designed to increase the quantity of the first quality of flour produced from wheat of average character. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which were taken up section by section and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Shooting Affray on a Train.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 17.—On the Toledo, Wabash & Western train bound east this morning, between Peru and Wabash, a brakeman, named John Herrister, was shot by a passenger, named Kautner, the ball penetrating near the ear, and coming out at the back of the neck. It is a severe, but not dangerous, wound. Kautner is a painter by trade, and lives in Wabash. On the arrival of the train at Wabash, Kautner was taken in custody. He claims the shooting of Herrister unintentional, and says that he shot at Conductor Godfrey, who was attempting to put him off the train.

The Sunday Law Troubles in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.—Two men who persisted in keeping their saloons open last Sunday in violation of the Sunday ordinance were today fined $50 and costs, and committed to jail until paid. Soon after, the prominent liquor men rallied, and had both men released on habeas corpus. The cases will come up for hearing to-morrow. As these are test cases much interest is felt in the decision. The saloon men say that if these cases are decided against them they will obey the Sunday ordinance without further trouble.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets—Fire Insurance Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Money is almost a drug in the market, and is freely offered at 4 per cent on call, while commercial paper is dull at 7 per cent.

STOCKS

were even duller than yesterday, and few changes of importance noted. With only two exceptions, Atlantic & Pacific and St. Paul common, the variations were confined within a radius of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The tendency of the market was downward early in the day, but in the final dealings the decline was recovered.

GOLD.

Yesterday afternoon the Gold Exchange Bank, the clearing-house of the Gold Room, did not pay the balances until half-past 2, the cause having been that a firm was unexpectedly called on to receive $4,000,000 of gold about half an hour before the regular time for settling balances,—1:30 o'clock,—which necessitated a general modification of tickets, and delayed the settlement. Had the Gold Exchange Bank been obliged yesterday afternoon to return balances to its dealers, deliveries would have been made to-day ex-clearing-house. The system on which the bank is now conducted prevents any locking up of funds or loss to dealers, except one day's interest. The circumstance had no perceptible influence on the market, although it was the cause of considerable excitement in the room this morning. The contest between the bulls and bears in the market to-day has been close. One of the latter forced the premium down to 115⅛, but that seemed as low as it could be crowded. The exports of domestic produce were very heavy this week, amounting to $6,571,935, and the bear movement will be further assisted by the sale of two millions of Treasury gold to-morrow. It is believed that the Gould party are now out of all the gold they had under control available for immediate operations. They still have a large amount loaned on time, and this may be used one or two months hence for covering, or other schemes. The dealings yesterday were very large, and it is suspected that a great deal of the long gold held by the clique changed hands.

EXCHANGE

was subjected to a rigorous bear movement on the part of the Syndicate, who are drawing bills against bonds on the other side, and thus keep the market for sight drafts well supplied. It would appear that foreigners are indirectly supplying the financial wants of our pleasure-seekers, the latter buying drafts on London and the Continental cities, which are met, not by gold shipped from here, but by bonds, which are bought by the foreigners in default of better security at home.

BONDS.

Governments were lower and unsettled.

PRODUCE.

Flour was again heavy, and very dull for most grades under $10. The large arrivals, firmness in freights, and decline in exchange and gold, give buyers the advantage. Good No. 2 and superfine are in fair demand at a decline. Sales, 13,000 barrels; receipts, 19,061 barrels. Wheat—Holders of spring asked higher prices at the opening, but buyers held off. The market closed better, with light offerings and a fair export demand. Much of the spring to hand to-day was previously sold. Winter ruled steady, but very quiet. Receipts, 152,971 bushels. Pork was fairly active and steady for future, with sales, cash and regular, of 75 brls at $17.00 for new mess. For future delivery, 1,000 brls for July sold at $17.00, and 250 brls for June at $16.87½. Receipts, 260 pkgs. Cut meats exhibited a limited business, but prices were generally steady. There was quite a good inquiry for pickled hams, which are quoted at 10@12½c for Western in tierces; shoulders in bulk, 8@8½c; smoked hams, 13½@14½c, and shoulders, 9c. Bellies are quoted at 8@9c for rib, and 9@9⅝c for clear. Receipts, 199 pkgs. Bacon was very quiet, and prices about as before. Sales last evening 250 boxes long clear at 8¼@8⅜c. Short clear is quoted at 8⅝c. Lard was moderately active and the market about as before, with sales of 300 tcs at 8⅝c for city, and 8⅞c for prime steam. For future delivery, 500 tcs Western for August sold at 9⅛c; 500 tcs July settlement at 9 1-16c; 250 tcs do at 9c. Receipts, 354 packages.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A careful consideration of the facts shows that the reports about the cotton-corner have been greatly exaggerated. The market was excited throughout last week, and the improvement in prices is still maintained, but various facts caused the advance. Liverpool rose a few points, and the rumored damage to the coming crop made it easy to squeeze the short interest. The demand to cover was virtually the cause of the reaction, and the strength imparted to the market is due to this fact.

FIRE INSURANCE NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The *Post* says that a meeting of the Directors and agents of the fire insurance companies in this city is about to be held to consider the expediency of assuming any further risks in Boston. Many companies have already determined to do no business there, on the ground that the fire-engines and water-supply are insufficient.

MADISON.

State University Commencement—Address Before the Law Class—Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the Mississippi River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 17.—The address before the University Law Class last evening by E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the State, was listened to by a large audience, including Gov. Washburn and several State officers, Judges of the State and United States Courts, members of the bar, and many ladies, and was powerful, philosophical, and elevated, spiced with withering sarcasm. Law, he said, in the highest sense was the will of God, obedience to which was man's duty, and which man had imperfectly formulated for the guidance of society. Personal rights, the order and welfare of society, rest in common law. It has guided the country through many perils, and we owe much of what we now have to common law. It needs amendment, but this and its twin sister, the civil law, have been the noblest aids to civilization. Pert and flippant innovations should not be allowed to lay hands upon it. This State suffers from this innovation to-day by the substitution of a code for common law pleadings. Lawyers who stand charged with the holy office of administering God's justice among men, of serving man by diligent study, protecting society and defending human rights, should have high integrity of character, inherent love of justice and right, generous sympathy with men, and reliance on God. The Bench symbolized divine justice on earth. The Judge who is corrupt sells God's gifts. The pettifogger is the blackleg of the law, a wet-nurse of trivial quarrels. He is generally found in the lowest grades. He is a troglodyte found in political conventions, Boards of Supervisors, and Common Councils, waiting for a profitable job. When he cannot cheat for gain he cheats for love. Of this family is the shyster, the friend of ruffians and pimps, a prowler, an organizer of perjury, tampering with turnkeys, the counsel of guilt, the Attorney General of crime. Most bitterly denounced were the professional hucksters who trade in judicial forms and eat the bread of shame by judicial nepotism, which strangles the judicial function, deposes justice, purloins the very bread of life to feed the Judge's kindred. Old parties seem to be passing away. The grand old party which I hope I may not survive, seems to have forgotten its principles. The other party seems to be near dissolution. There is looming up a new power. We see the banners and colors approaching—the democracy. The accumulation of vast individual wealth bodes no good. Already one great corporation has trifled with the State and deceived it. There is great fear that it and its rival have confederated to divide the State between them. A moneyed aristocracy is the most cruel of all aristocracies. He urged the newly-pledged lawyers to contend for truth, justice, and popular rights against powers of evil, for the aristocracy of the brain against that of wealth, and closed by warmly welcoming them to the Wisconsin bar.

This being the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Joliet and Marquette, it was intended to have a grand celebration at Prairie du Chien, but for various reasons it was given up. The State Historical Society observed the day by a meeting this afternoon, and the reading of valuable papers by J. G. Shea, LL.D., historian of that pioneer exploration and discovery.

Gov. Washburn has received a draft from the Treasurer of the United States of $27,216, being 5 per cent of the sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1872. It has been passed into the State Treasury, and added to the School Fund.

will come up for hearing to-
are test cases much interest
n. The saloon men say that
cided against them they will
ordinance without further

L STREET.

Money, Gold, Bond,
roduce Markets—Fire
ests.
h to The Chicago Tribune.
17.—Money is almost a drug
is freely offered at 4 per cent
ercial paper is dull at 7 per

STOCKS
n yesterday, and few changes
d. With only two exceptions,
and St. Paul common, the
fined within a radius of ¼ to
tendency of the market was
the day, but in the final deal-
a recovered.

GOLD.
oon the Gold Exchange Bank,
of the Gold Room, did not
until half-past 2, the cause
firm was unexpectedly called
00,000 of gold about half an
ular time for settling bal-
—which necessitated a gen-
f tickets, and delayed the set-
Gold Exchange Bank been
afternoon to return balances
veries would have been made
-house. The system on which
nducted prevents any locking
loss to dealers, except
The circumstance had no
mce on the market, although
of considerable excitement
orning. The contest between
ears in the market to-day has
of the latter forced the premi-
, but that seemed as low as it
l. The exports of domestic
y heavy this week, amounting
the bear movement will be
by the sale of two millions of
-morrow. It is believed that
re now out of all the gold they
available for immediate opera-
have a large amount loaned on
y be used one or two months
, or other schemes. The deal-
re very large, and it is suspect-
of the long gold held by the
nds.

EXCHANGE
a rigorous bear movement on
ndicate, who are drawing bills
the other side, and thus keep
night drafts well supplied. It
foreigners are tolerably supp-
cial wants of our pleasure-
buying drafts on London and
cities, which are met, not by
a here, but by bonds, which are
signers in default of better se-

BONDS.
ere lower and unsettled.

PRODUCE.
heavy, and very dull for most
The large arrivals, firmness
decline in exchange and gold,
dvantage. Good No. 2 and su-
demand at a decline. Sales,
ceipts, 19,061 barrels. Wheat
ng asked higher prices at the
held off. The market closed
offerings and a fair export de-
f the spring to hand to-day was
Winter ruled steady, but
Receipts, 152,971 bushels.
ly active and steady for
, cash and regular, of 73 bris
mess. For future delivery,
y sold at $17.00, and 250 bris
7¼. Receipts, 260 pkgs. Cut
limited business, but prices
eady. There was quite a good
d hams, which are quoted at
stern in tierces; shoulders in
moked hams, 13½@14¾c, and
llies are quoted at 8@9c for
e for clear. Receipts, 199
was very quiet, and
before. Sales last evening
ear at 8¾@8¾c. Short clear
Lard was moderately active
bout as before, with sales of
r city, and 8¾c for prime steam.
ry, 500 tcs Western for August
ery, settlement at 9 1-16c;
. Receipts, 354 packages.

THE COTTON MARKET.
sideration of the facts shows
about the cotton-corner have
ggerated. The market was ex-
last week, and the improve-
still maintained, but various
advance. Liverpool rose a few
umored damage to the coming
to squeeze the short interest.
over was virtually the cause of
the strength imparted to the
this fact.

INSURANCE NEWS.
ne 17.—The *Post* says that a
Directors and agents of the fire
rs in this city is about to be
the expediency of assuming any
Boston. Many companies have
ed to do no business there, on
the fire-engines and water-sup-
nt.

MADISON.

ity Commencement—Ad-
e the Law Class—Two
Anniversary of the Dis-
e Mississippi River.

Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
June 17.—The address before
aw Class last evening by E. G.
kee, one of the oldest and ablest
State, was listened to by a large
ing Gov. Washburn and several
udges of the State and United
members of the bar, and many
powerful, philosophical, and el-
th withering sarcasm. Law, he
highest sense was the will
ience to which was man's
man had imperfectly formulated
ce of society. Personal rights,
elfare of society, rest in common
ided that a country through many
owe much of what we now have

It needs amendment, but this
sister, the civil law, have been
is to civilization. Pert and flip-
ns should not be allowed to play
This State suffers from this in-
y by the substitution of a code
r pleadings. Lawyers who stand
the holy office of administering
among men, of serving man
study, protecting society
human rights, should have high
racter, inherent love of justice
ous sympathy with men, and re-
The Bench symbolized divine
h. The Judge who is corrupt
The pettifogger is the black-
a wet-nurse of trivial quarrels,
found in the lowest grades. He
found in political conventions
rvisors, and Common Councils,
rofitable job. When he cannot
e cheats for love. Of this fam-
er, the friend of ruffians and
lier, an organizer of perjury,
turnkeys, the counsel of guilt,
eneral of crime. Most bitterly
the professional hucksters who
l forms and eat the bread of
al nepotism, which strangles the
n, deposes justice, purloins the
life to feed the Judge's kindred.
to be passing away. The grand
I hope I may not survive, seems
ken its principles. The other
be near dissolution. There is
ew power. We see the banners
roaching—the democracy. The
of vast individual wealth

Already one great corporation
the State and deceived it. There
at it and its rival have confed-
o the State between them. A
racy is the most cruel of all
ie urged the newly-pledged law-
l for truth, justice, and popular
owers of evil, for the aristocracy
ainst that of wealth, and closed
coming them to the Wisconsin

two hundredth anniversary of
the Mississippi River by Joliet
it was intended to have a grand
rairie du Chien, but for various
iven up. The State Historical
the day by a meeting this after-
ading of valuable papers by J.
historian of that pioneer ex-
scovery.

rn has received a draft from the
United States of $27,216, being
sales of public lands in Wis-
. It has been passed into the
and added to the School Fund.

FIELD, LEITER & CO. AND THE STAATS-ZEITUNG.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have received a letter from Mr. Fr. Koehn, of Sheboygan, Wis., with a request that it may be published. It encloses a copy of a circular, which we translate below:

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 14, 1873.—I have just received a circular which purports to be an extract from the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, and, if those are the real views of that paper, I, as an old subscriber of the paper and a customer of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co. for many years, protest against them for the following reasons: 1. That it is unjust and unreasonable to hold the firm responsible for the doings of their clerks outside of their store. 2. It is not right for Mr. Henneg or anybody else, to concede to saloon-keepers privileges which are not granted to other kinds of business. Respectfully, FR. KOEHN.

[Circular.]

"DAMN THE DUTCHMAN."

FIELD, LEITER & CO. AND THE TEMPERANCE BUREAU IN ALLIANCE.

WHAT FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S CLERKS THINK OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

From the Staats-Zeitung, June 12.

Yesterday there came to trial, before the West Side Police Court, a complaint against Mr. Henry Mathieu, on account of keeping open his store. The defendant demanded a jury trial, and, consequently, Constable Robson was directed to summon jurors. Though he could have stood on the street in front of the station and stopped citizens who were passing by, he preferred to go over on the South Side, to Field, Leiter & Co.'s store, and to summon nine of the clerks employed there. Then he did stand on the street and pick up some passers by, but—and our authority for this is a gentleman of thorough responsibility, who carefully watched the whole matter—only such as had the appearance of mummyfied Yankees and water-simpletons. Before the jury was sworn, Field, Leiter & Co.'s satellites declared that they would punish the "damned Dutch." When the jury was drawn four of them were rejected, and, though the testimony which was produced was so weak that even the representative of the city, Mr. Lewis explained, that if he had been better acquainted with the matter, he should not have brought suit, the five who were left on the jury said, so soon as they withdrew, "now let us fine this Dutchman a hundred dollars." To a remonstrance that the testimony produced did not justify any fine, that explained, that it made no difference to them; that they wanted to show the Germans who was master here. These "dirty" German beer saloons, and the insolent foreigners, who wanted to enjoy themselves Sunday, must be punished, though they admitted that they were all in the habit of drinking Sunday, and though the testimony, as was said, did not prove guilt, they insisted on imposing a fine on the defendant, since he was a German.

Fortunately the other jurors were with one exception, thrown to the prudence of the defendant's attorney, of a different opinion. The end was that after more than an hour's deliberation the jury stated they could not agree.

Every individual must and should have his favorite opinions, and if one of Field, Leiter & Co.'s clerks is a Know-Nothing, a hypocrite, and an ass, it is purely his own affair. But, since clerks are ordinarily hired to work, it is certainly very surprising if a firm can spare nine clerks collectively for a day, and then, hearing anything of the case, agree to find the accused guilty; must there not have been suggestions from superiors?

If certainly looks so, and if Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., or their clerks, hate Germanism so much, certainly the Germans can do them the favor to keep out of their store. If Field, Leiter & Co. can get along without the Germans, the Germans can certainly get along without them.

ANOTHER SET OF AFFIDAVITS.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE printed the substance of affidavits, setting forth that certain jurors in the case of the City of Chicago vs. Henry Mathieu, who were employed in the establishment of Field, Leiter & Co., conducted themselves during the consultation of the jury in such a manner as to create the impression that they wished to render a verdict against the defendant, not in accordance with the law or the evidence. In his affidavit, Mathieu's lawyer swore that he examined seven employes of Field, Leiter & Co., and excused three of them for cause, thus leaving four of the number on the jury. In their affidavit, A. R. De Demor, John McCulloch, and John P. Osborn, members of the same jury, swore that Field, Leiter & Co.'s men acted in and about the consultation as if they entertained a prejudice against the defendant without reason, and also swore that before the consultation of the jury had fairly commenced, the same men said, "Let us fine the d—d Dutchman to the fullest extent of the law." Now comes Daniel Scully, Justice of the West Division Police Court, before whom the case was tried; John Amberg, Clerk of the same; A. L. Robinson, constable of the same, and the man who empaneled the jury; E. N. Leonard, Willis Young, and A. B. Webb, the jurymen who were employed in Field, Leiter & Co.'s; John Redden, another member of the jury; John Lewis, the lawyer who tried the case for the city; and Mr. Morrison, a citizen who was present during the trial and during the consultation of the jury,—and they all swear that no such language as "d—d Dutchman" was used in their hearing, and that no prejudice was exhibited by Field, Leiter & Co.'s men. The latter swear that they are opposed to stringent Sunday laws, but that they believe in respecting those which are in force. Robinson swears that he selected Field, Leiter & Co.'s men of his own accord, and that there were three of them on the jury. In fact the affidavits of other party are denied in every particular, and the only conclusion that can be reached by the unprejudiced observer is that perjury has been committed on one side or the other.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Southern Indiana.

A District Convention met at Lawrenceburg, Ind., a few days ago, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Government is essential to man, and revenue equally essential to Government, we fully accept the above as fundamental and essential facts; but when statistics are unjustly assessed, and Government officials become corrupt, and the people become subject on that account to oppressive and unjust taxation, it is their privilege and their important duty to demand reform; and,

WHEREAS, The definite conviction now prevails among the laboring classes of community that such a state of oppression is now upon them, we, the working men of Southeastern Indiana, in Convention assembled in the City of Lawrenceburg, on this the 31st day of May, 1873, do solemnly and faithfully form an alliance for the purpose of securing retrenchment and reform; and further, we recognize as tending materially to promote corruption, extravagance, and irresponsibility of the people on the part of officials, our reserve yielding to the despotism of party in the past, and that it is essential to the reforms which we have met to effect, that we ignore all previous party predilections and pledge ourselves no longer to submit to mere partisan domination to the demoralization of our individual judgment and personal manhood, and while we further disavow any proscription or ostracism on account of profession, calling, or rank in life, we at the same time pledge our suffrages and influence for all offices of trust and profit to such only as are tried and true, and fully identified with the interests of the laboring masses, and set forth the following as a declaration of our principles and of the reforms we will labor for: Therefore,

Resolved, That we demand a positive reduction of the expenses of the Government, township, county, State and national, and, consequently, a positive reduction of salaries,—township, county, State, and national,—the increase of which to the present exorbitant rates is a burden and a disgrace to the nation and a foul official dishonor, and we hold that every dollar expended beyond the actual necessities of the Government is wrong, and leads to corrupt extravagance in public affairs.

Resolved, We hold that labor and capital are equally and alike entitled to the protection of law, and will earnestly resist the claim of capital consolidated as corporations invested with exclusive franchises by imprudent legislation that such franchises are vested rights, which doctrine we denounce and condemn as against the spirit of free government, and we demand that the power of Congress to "regulate commerce" be exercised to the end that the rapacity of railroad corporations, created by public favor, and vested with vast franchises, now so oppressive to the various interests of the country, shall be restrained by reasonable legislation.

Resolved, We demand that the public lands shall be held in good faith to secure homes for actual settlers only, and that grants of lands for educational purposes shall only be made to promote a system of common schools, the benefit of which may reach all classes of community.

Resolved, Fully convinced of the justice and reasonableness of the above principles, we hereby solicit the farmers and workingmen of Indiana to form similar organizations, and for the purpose of carrying them out we hereby form ourselves into an association to be known as the Farmers' and Workingmen's Association of Southern Indiana.

Vermilion County, Ill.

The Vermilion County Farmers' Association met at Danville, June 7, and resolved to hold a mass-convention at Catlin, Aug. 20. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The present General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its recent session, passed a law regulating the charges for the carrying of passengers and freight on the various railroads of this State, which law will go into effect on the 1st of July next; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, and that they be and are hereby instructed to cause suits to be instituted against all railroad companies doing business in this county, who may violate the provisions of said law, and that suits be instituted for the first violation, in order that trials may be had at the August term of the Circuit Court.

A committee of five, composed of W. M. Ray, J. R. Bennett, H. Martin, E. B. Jenkins, and J. N. Oakwood, was appointed to carry the provisions of the above resolution into effect.

Page County, Ia.

Centre Grange of "Patrons of Husbandry," Page County, adopted the following resolutions on the 4th inst:

WHEREAS, The objects and purposes of this organization, as set forth by many persons to be but partially understood; and

WHEREAS, Designing persons are for selfish and partisan purposes seeking to limit the operations of the organization, and thus defeat many of its important objects, therefore,

Resolved, That while we desire and intend by our concerted action to cheapen all articles of consumption by the laboring classes, and to enhance the prices of the products of those classes, we deem it equally the object of this organization and the duty of every patriotic and honest man to oppose and defeat all legislation, both State and national, which has for its object the creation of monopolies of any description.

Resolved, That such vicious legislation can only be defeated, or opposed, with any hope of success, through the medium of the ballot-box; and that we, as farmers and citizens, declare our right to be heard in this way, notwithstanding the croaking of scalawags and bummers who crack the party whip of political organizations.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the State, in the exercise of the power to protect each citizen and class of citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to provide laws against the unfairness and dishonesty of corporations—the great wealth of which has given them a practical monopoly in the business of transportation.

Resolved, That we have seen with mortification and shame the many recent disclosures of official corruption and profligacy existing in almost every department of official life; and that we view, with alarm, the indifference of those in authority, to this class of crimes, believing, as we do, that a thief should be called a thief, hunted as a thief, and punished as a thief, without regard to social or political standing.

Resolved, That as farmers we know no party or politics except as expressed in these resolutions; that we come together as farmers, believing in the maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number, with the least injury to any," and opposing monopolies, salary-grabs, and Credit Mobilier and every other steal; and to this end will act together regardless of past political affiliations; and that we are in favor of a county convention of farmers, to be called at some convenient day, to put in nomination candidates for county officers, and we, as Patrons of Husbandry, pledge our support to the ticket so nominated, and pledge ourselves to abstain from participation in primary conventions or elections of any political party, but will work together as one man until we gain relief from the oppressive burdens that now engulf us.

Pickaway County, O.

The farmers of this county formed an organization on the 14th inst., and adopted a resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The unrestrained and increasing burdens of taxation in the State, county, and township, under one pretext and another, and the unjust and exorbitant rates charged by railroads for transporting our products to market, are absorbing the very substance of the producer,

Resolved, That we unite all our influence in obtaining, through National and State Legislation, just and equitable taxation, and uniform prescribed legal rates of fare and freight upon all the railroads in this country.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Pickaway County, in mass-meeting assembled, are in sympathy with the National movement now in progress for the preservation and prosperity of the fundamental interests of the Republic; and in opposition to legislative thefts, landgrant subsidies; and the corrupting influence upon the representatives of the people, exercised by corporations and monopolies, as manifested in the Credit Mobilier and other investigations.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the country on the late decision of the Supreme Court in arresting the corrupting influence of railroads over legislation in Ohio, and would most respectfully ask the present Constitutional Convention to retain or so revise section one, Sixth Section of Article Eight of the present Constitution, that no county, city, town, or township can, by a vote of the people, or otherwise, become constructor, owner, or stockholder in any railroad.

Resolved, That recognizing the influence of the press as the exponent of the sentiments of the people, we most cordially invite all the papers of the county to co-operate with us in organizing this Farmers' movement for self-preservation. To all who abandon party interests and party issues, and give to the farmers' cause their earnest and early support, we extend the hand of fellowship and more worthy consideration.

Resolved, That no plan shall prove adequate for the relief of the Western Farmers and producers until their worst enemy, the monopoly tariff, which increases the cost of all transportations and reductions, drives our shipping from the seas, and checks our national growth of exports, shall have been materially modified.

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention now in session to amend and revise the organic law of this State, should adopt a stringent provisions for the regulation and control of railroad corporations in Ohio, enlarging the constitutional power of the Legislature, and making it obligatory to protect the people from the extortions of railroads by appropriate legislation, and to this end petitions should be forwarded to the Convention with all possible speed.

CROPS.

Fruit and Field Crops in the Alton District.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., June 16, 1873.

This region, usually so prolific in many standard varieties of fruit, will this year make a poor showing.

PEACHES,

as a general rule our most abundant and profitable crop, are this season an utter failure. We have lived in this section many years, and have witnessed the labors of the horticulturist repaid with full crops, half crops, quarter crops, etc., but have never before seen the crop utterly annihilated; and not only this, but the intense cold of last winter has killed many orchards to the ground, so that our horticulturists will feel the effects of the fantastic freaks of the thermomster, last December and January, for years to come.

CHERRIES

have not fared much better, especially the earlier and more valuable varieties. The old orchards suffered most from the severe winter. The drought of last summer and over bearing also contributed to the above disastrous result. We hear of one fine orchard, of 600 Early Richmonds, where there is not a tree left alive. Another orchard, of 300 trees, mainly of the same variety, blossomed full, but there are now only six trees alive out of the whole number.

APPLES

blossomed full, and seemingly had suffered little from the severe winter; but, just at the time of fruit-setting, the atmospheric conditions were so unfavorable, owing to the prevalence of a cold northeast wind, that the blossoms were blasted. The fruit is dropping badly, and the crop will be short. This is especially true of the early varieties. What few early apples there are will be imperfect, as all are more or less stung by the curculio. We hear, however, of some few orchards of late apples where full crops will be harvested.

GRAPES

have, within the last four or five years, become one of our most important crops; but this year they have suffered in common with all other fruits, and from the same cause, in addition to overbearing last season. Of the standard varieties, Catawbas probably suffered most from the cold, and Concords and Clintons least. The former will yield only a quarter crop; Nortons and Delawares, one-half crop. Several varieties were killed to the ground, and there is general complaint of the sickly appearance of the vineyards

SMALL FRUITS.

Blackberries and raspberries suffered considerably from the cold, but are turning out better than was anticipated. Kittatiny blackberries will be a full crop; Lawton's, one-half crop. One or two varieties of raspberries will yield full crops.

Strawberries promised well at the time of blossoming; but, during fruit-setting, the weather was unfavorable. We are now near the end of the strawberry-harvest, and a very poor one it has been. Berries have retailed in this market, through the season, at from 20 to 25 cents per quart,—the highest average price ever known here.

FIELD-CROPS.

Though the fruit prospects are thus gloomy, compensation is found in the promises of wonderfully abundant field-crops throughout this and adjoining counties.

WHEAT

never looked better. The stalks stand thick on the ground, and the heads are long and well-filled. Some fields in this immediate vicinity will be harvested this week, but the greater portion not until next week. Farmers are anticipating from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

CORN

is backward, owing to the late spring; but, under the favorable weather of the last three weeks, is making up rapidly for lost time. The growth is strong and healthy.

POTATOES

will yield abundantly, in spite of the ravages of the potato-bug. Shipments of new potatoes will commence this week from this point to the Chicago markets.

MELONS—

a very important crop in the American Bottom—promise well for a heavy yield, though they will reach market a week or ten days later than usual.

BLUFF CITY.

SANITARY MATTERS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present: Dr. Schloetzer, and Messrs. Adams, Moore, Bateham, and Bauch.

The ordinary routine of scattering the members round the committees was disposed of satisfactorily. Dr. Bauch presented his weekly mortality report. The total number of deaths for the week was 148, showing a decrease of one as compared with the previous week. There were 6 deaths by accidents, 13 by consumption, 16 by convulsions, 4 by cholera-infantum, and only 2 by cholera-morbus, which gives the lie to the *Times*. Of these, 72 were males, and 76 females. The number of deaths by bowel diseases was less than for the week corresponding last year. The two deaths from cholera-morbus occurred in the outskirts of the city, and signifies nothing, as the disease is always present in the summer time. Dr. Bauch, however, urges cleanliness and assiduity in the removal of offensive matter, especially from catch-basins. Warren avenue, west of Western avenue, should take the hint. Dr. Bauch gives a list of disinfectants, at the head of which is carbolic acid. Dr. Bauch thinks that in a week or two the city will be in as good a sanitary condition as can be expected. Small-pox is dying out.

THE GERMANS AND THE CHICAGO TIMES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The fair and candid course of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the so-called "new departure" of Mr. Hesing and the *Staats-Zeitung*, which so deeply agitates the community at present, is fully appreciated by the unprejudiced portion of our citizens, Germans included, who have no political bias, and for whose ears the voices of unprincipled demagogues have no charm. I may, therefore, hope that an equally fair and candid statement of the case, although coming from the pen of a German, may find a place in your columns.

There is some danger at present that our fair city, just emerging from its ashes, may be torn by internal convulsions, if wiser counsels do not prevail, and if a national feeling on both sides is allowed to run higher and higher, until at last the voice of reason is drowned under the wild cries of national animosities and religious prejudices. In conformity with old and inveterate habits, which shone so brightly during the time of the war, the Chicago *Times* is trying to fan a flame which only can, and certainly will, be extinguished in its incipiency, by the sober sense of that portion of the community the mind of which is fairly balanced and never runs to extremes.

One of the most infamous articles—in keeping with the "Kilgubbin" article published some time ago—ever penned by the notorious slanderer of the *Times* appeared in that paper yesterday, headed "Germans and Dutchmen—The Difference." In any other community less law-abiding than the German community of Chicago, this article might easily have provoked a mob, directed against the man who wrote it. The readers of the *Times* are accustomed to epithets like "gilt-edged liar," "blatherskite," "swashbuckler," "scallawag," and other improvements on the King's English, which daily appear in that paper; but such a downright insult to a large class of our citizens as that of yesterday was never before published in the City of Chicago. The Germans felt the insult; but their contempt for the writer and the great heat it happily provoked more laughter than ire.

The editor of the *Times*, with his usual deep erudition, has made a great discovery. He finds out that the Germans are divided into two classes; that 25 per cent of them are really "Germans," who occupy high social and commercial positions, who never run for office, and who are fully in sympathy with American views and habits. The other 75 per cent are described as "Dutchmen," who—

Were hewers of wood and drawers of water in their own country. They were never accustomed to speak to a man with a clean shirt without humbly doffing their hats; and the limits of their horizon was the shop where they toiled twelve hours a day for a pittance, and the beer-shop where they could stupefy what few brains they had with beer and tobacco. More cattle in their own country; lashed by official whips, constantly surrounded by political sabres, treated with nothing, drafted, driven about, shot, expatriated, they never had a moment, or a thought, or an aspiration which was not owned by some superior.

In this class of subjects, which he calls as "Germans," and who have just as much brains, dignity, and value as they had in their own country. They are penned by such men as Hesing, and, at the prodding of his goad, they pull, back, and haw, and gee, and bellow as he wills.

It is almost useless to try to refute such billingsgate, which bears its refutation in its own utterances. If the *Times* can produce one single "German" who subscribes to this theory, the editor ought to produce him at once, and let us have his testimony.

It is no wonder that the *Times* bears no goodwill toward our German population. At the time when its editor was plotting treason against his country, the Germans to a man were true to the Union, and helped to fight the common enemy, regardless of the fire in the rear kept up by the Chicago *Times*. It may be that some of its readers, who rejoiced when Gen. Burnside put a silence its treacherous tongue for a while,—a crime which the *Times* will certainly never forgive. Besides, the German vote did a great deal in building up the late Republican party,—another crime for which there is no forgiveness in the sanctum of that paper. The Germans know all this, and, hardened wretches as they are, they will never try to curry favor with the editor of the *Times*.

In regard to the case of Field, Leiter & Co., public sentiment is somewhat divided. Nobody can blame a business-man for having his own political opinions, and expressing them. In the early times of the Republican struggle against slavery, the well-known firm of Bowen & McNamee, in New York, were so shortsighted that they would lose their Southern custom on account of their Northern sentiments, proudly replied that "Their goods were for sale, but not their principles." Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. have the right to use the same expression, and the prevailing opinion seems to be, that the members of the firm were not aware of the character of the trial at which some of their clerks acted as jurors. On the other hand, it is asserted that at least one member of the firm, some time ago, by his signature to a document directed against Ald. McAvoy, placed himself in the ranks of the coercion party now trying to rule the city. It is, moreover, proved by the affidavit, that the young gentlemen of Field, Leiter & Co., after they had sneered the jury-room, gave vent to their feelings by telling the other jurors: "Now, let us give it to the d—d Dutchman!" The strictures of the *Staats-Zeitung* were upon the behavior of the clerks, and not upon the members of the firm, although it necessarily made a strange impression, that all the young men from this store should have grown to the title sentiments against the "Dutchmen." If the Saloon Keepers' Association, or "Society of Liberal Citizens," as they call themselves, passed resolutions ostracising the business of Field, Leiter & Co., they certainly went too far; but it must be considered that these men are daily the recipients of epithets such as only the trifle brains of the editor of the *Times* can invent, and that their patience sometimes is not strong enough to withstand these abuses. Their business, for which they pay heavy taxes, is denounced as dishonorable; they are classed with the scum of society; and, some of them have lately been treated like vile criminals, for the great crime of not shutting up their places of business early enough. It is natural that these men should sometimes overshoot the mark; but this persecution fight against oppressive laws is not the special fight of the Germans at large, who insist that this is not a beer question, but a question of personal liberty, which they intend to argue on high moral grounds, as the forthcoming address of the Central Committee and the election next fall will show.

As to Mr. Hesing, the editor of the *Times* may rest assured that he has a deeper hold upon the German masses than some people think. He is a very impulsive man, who certainly has also his faults and shortcomings; but he is a man of the people, and the people understand him. He has made more than one mistake, and made a serious one last fall, when his fidelity to the old Republican party urged him to throw the weight of his influence into the scale of that party, and thus elect their ticket. He will certainly not repeat this error next fall, after all the thanks he has since had from that party. As to his "penning" the Dutch slaves, and making them "bellow" at the "prodding of his goad," the wise editor of the *Times* knows, of course, more about this than anybody else; because he has been in the same business ever since he came to Chicago.

I am afraid that this so-called "New Departure" is not sufficiently understood by our American citizens, who have to take sides on this question next fall, and practically to decide it. Unprincipled demagogues, like the editor of the *Times*, tell them that the German opposition against the coercive Sunday and other laws proceeds from a rabble of "beer-guzzlers" and and "beer-swillers," and that no respectable German has anything to do with it. They are very much mistaken. Never before in the history of Chicago were the Germans more united than on this subject. History teaches them that sumptuary laws never can be thoroughly enforced, and that no majority has the right to prescribe rules regulating the domestic habits of the minority. The saloon-keepers will test the law before the courts, which is their undoubted right; the German masses will peaceably go to the ballot-box, and try to get their rights there. They hope that there will be unprejudiced Americans enough to help them with their vote, who have some respect for the citizens of foreign birth, who did so much to make Chicago what it is, and without whose cooperation most of our richest men would never be what they are now. They hope that the spirit of Nativism will not be revived in Chicago, and injure the best interests of the city, but that the question will be calmly and peaceably decided at the November election, the slanders and vituperation of the Chicago *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. LIBERAL.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

A Correspondence with Him on the Increase-of-Salary Question — He Will Make a Speech on the Subject.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 5, 1873.

Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, Milwaukee:

DEAR SIR: We see by the papers that you have returned from Washington, and we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to communicate with you in regard to your recent action on the increase of salaries. As you were formerly a resident of Rock County, and as our people were active in electing you to the position which you now hold, and have in many ways, and on different occasions, not only spoken in praise of your ability and official conduct, but expressed confidence in your purpose to represent the wishes and the interests of the people, we feel the more free to criticise what appears to us to be a serious mistake in appropriating at the end of the last session of Congress, to members and others, large sums of money, in addition to the salaries which they in effect agreed to receive in full for compensation by accepting the offices they hold.

We do not send you this letter in any spirit of censure, but because we desire to be frank with you, as you have always been frank with us, and therefore desire to give you an opportunity, either in a public meeting or by letter, to state your reasons for your action on that question before deciding against you.

If the people of Wisconsin shall deem your reasons insufficient, then we are free to say that in our opinion it will become your duty, as a representative of the people to retrace your steps and correct the wrong.

Please indicate whether you desire to be heard in a public meeting, and if not, then we shall expect you to answer by letter at your earliest convenience. Yours truly,

John H. Cooper, Isaac Miles, Henry Palmer, S. A. Hudson, Orrin Guernsey, Wm. A. Lawrence, E. T. Powell, Hugh Wheeler, L. J. Barrows, Adelmon Sherman, E. W. Parker,

Cyrus Bliss, A. McDougall, J. D. Rexford, J. B. Cassoday, John R. Bennett, J. W. Sale, E. P. Burdick, James Harris, C. Miner, J. C. Plumb, Homery, Joseph Spaulding.

MILWAUKEE, June 16, 1873.

Messrs. John H. Cooper, Isaac Miles, Henry Palmer, and others:

GENTS: On my return from New Orleans I found your letter asking me to give, in a letter or speech, my reasons for supporting the bill passed by the last Congress increasing the salaries of the President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Congressmen, etc. I will be with you on the evening of the 26th inst., and give as many of my reasons as I can in an hour or two, leaving many others to occur to you on reflection.

MATT H. CARPENTER.

A Gubernatorial Suit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—The Hon. Joseph Brooks has commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski County against Gov. Baxter, for the office of Governor.

LUMBER.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week, as compared with the corresponding time one year ago:

	—Receipts.—		—Shipments.—	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Lumbe, m feet.....	52,413	37,777	18,234	11,255
Shingles, m.....	9,588	12,238	8,985	10,799
Lath, m.....	3,880	3,764	1,793	1,062

The market the past week has been liberally supplied with lumber, and there has been a fair demand, prices ruling about the same as for the preceding week. The higher grades of lumber bring full former prices, but common and coarse ungrades rather weak, though for the last two days there has been a large attendance of both city and country dealers, and they have been liberal purchasers, which, although prices have not changed materially serves to create a better feeling all round. Good to choice mill-run boards and strips have been in moderate supply, and sold at $14.00@17.00, common to fair do at $10.00@11.50, and coarse mixed cargoes at $9.37½@10.00; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50, the outside being the price for good Manistee cargoes. Lath have declined; now quotable at $2.00. Shingles were steady at $3.00 for "A" Pickets sold at $9.00@10.00. To-day the market has been active and steadier, and of the large fleet which was at the docks this morning, only two or three cargoes were left over.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 87,914 m ft strips and boards at $13.75; 1,90 pcs lath at $2.00; 916 pickets at $9.00; prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 300 m "A" shingles. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Maine, from Ludington, 155 m joists and scantling at $9.50; schr E. P. Tempo, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $9.50; cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 138 m joists and scantling at $9.50; Sardints, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $9.50; schr Sigel, from Manistee, 35 m lath ipied, 30 m shingles, at $13.00; 90 m joists and scantling at $9.50; Falcon, from Ludington, 119 m joists and scantling and short timber at $9.25; schr Barber, from Ludington, 105 m joists and scantling at $9.00. Sold by F. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. F. Tracy from Manistee, 82 m joists and scantling at $9.50; 50 m lath at $2.00. Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hubbard, from Grand Haven, 90 m ft common strips and boards at $10.00; 12 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Ewer & Asrhaus.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50; White Lake, $2.50; Grand Haven, $2.00 @2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards continues active, the movement being principally in the common grades of building lumber and fencing. Prices for these grades are easy, while all good, dry, and choice lumber is held steadily. Cedar posts are firm, being scarce. Hardwood is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

First clear.....	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch.....	45.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch.....	40.00 @45.00
Third clear, thick.....	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough.....	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together.....	23.00 @24.00
Common siding.....	19.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first.....	35.00 @38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second.....	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward.....	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards.....	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards.....	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards.....	15.00 @18.00
Common boards.....	12.00 @14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under.....	12.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet.....	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square.....	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat.....	13.00 @14.00
Cedar posts, split.....	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round.....	17.00 @25.00
Lath.....	2.50 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles.....	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Shingles on track.....	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed.....	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@ 35.00; flooring, $50.00@55.00.

Ash—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@ 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $35.00@ 35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@ 30.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The financial situation was excessively dull.

The exports of the week were $6,871,935.

Money continues abundant at 3@4 per cent.

Sterling ruled steady at 109¾ for sixty days, 110@ 110¾ for sight.

Gold was dull, at a range of 115¼@115¾, closing at 115¾, with considerable sales, by a member of the Syndicate, at 115¾. Loans 1@3 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $81,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $52,000.

Governments were quiet and steady.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were featureless and dull. With only a few exceptions, the variations were confined to ¼@¾ per cent. Atlantic & Pacific declined from 21¾ to 20, while St. Paul rose from 51½ to 52¼. Western Union sold from 85¾ to 85¼, rallying to the opening figure, and Lake Shore declined from 92¾ to 92

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

Notwithstanding the present tendency of money to accumulate in the financial centres, there appears to be a general apprehension, not only in this country but in England, that next fall will be a season of as great stringency as last fall. Our telegraph reports from New York show that while the banks there are oppressed with a surplus of money just at present, they are confining their loans to short time, in order to have their funds well in hand at an earlier date in the fall than usual. The London *News* of May 31, discussing the probabilities of a stringent money market in England next fall, says:

There is every probability that the short case we now look forward to will be used to the uttermost by the borrowers whose demands are pressing. The very existence of apprehension for the autumn will hasten every species of issue during the next few months, and so use up the more quickly what reserve may now be accumulated. The most we can hope is that what may come after may not be wholly forgotten in the buoyancy of the present moment. In spite of the less profitable trade of the present year, there is still no small amount of spare capital for investment. Between the owners of that capital and the various competitors for it there is a fair amount of business to be done. But neither side should forget the warning of recent events—that we are now in a period when excess of any kind may be unusually dangerous, and that although capital is abundant enough, and the ease of the discount market seems quite inconsistent with the high rates prevailing, we have had plenty of experience in past times of the mischievous effects of a prolonged famine of bullion such as we are now experiencing. The operation of a scarcity of bullion while capital is abundant is a frequent puzzle in the money market, but the practical conclusion is, beyond all doubt, the necessity of caution when bullion tends to go away and is attracted back with difficulty.

We in the United States are in the habit of regarding the extreme solicitude with which British financiers watch the influx and outflow of specie, as an old fogy notion. It is too often assumed that, because our currency is not on a specie basis, there is no analogy between the effects of the outflow of specie from Great Britain on the one hand, and the United States on the other. In either case, however, it is the indication of a decrease of money capital. In Great Britain, Bank of England notes are called in and destroyed in proportion to the decrease of the bullion in the vaults of the Bank, and the volume of paper currency is thus reduced. In the United States, the volume of paper money is fixed, and the only way in which the decrease of money capital caused by the outflow of specie is made apparent is in the depreciation of the value of the currency, or, as we say, by a "rise in the price of gold." In either case, however, it is a decrease of money in the country.

Last fall and winter, when money became so stringent in the United States, there was an outcry that "we had not currency enough." Every one will remember the ridiculous meetings called in the various cities to demand an increased issue of greenbacks. It is important, therefore, that before the stringency of next fall is experienced, the commercial community should, if possible, get a little better understanding of the difference between money and an irredeemable currency, and that they should know that the stringency of last fall was not caused by a scarcity of currency but by a scarcity of money, and that this scarcity of money was the result of the enormous outflow of specie in the summer of 1872,—the aggregate exports of gold and silver for the months of June and July, 1872, having been $50,644,278, against $29,026,977 for the same months of 1871. This increased drain of nearly $22,000,000 of money in the summer of 1872 was the immediate cause of the unusual stringency last fall. Without going into any discussion of the remoter causes, of which this drain of money was the result, it is sufficient to know that it left us that much poorer. The effect was not made apparent until the usual demand for money in the fall showed there was less money in the country. Nevertheless, we had a large exportable surplus of all our leading products. The export began with unusual activity, and in the months of October, November, and December our exports of products, other than specie, were nearly double the monthly averages of the six previous months. Temporarily this turning of products into money counteracted the summer drain of specie, but when these exports began to fall off, the effect was shown in the rise in the price of gold. In other words, our fixed volume of irredeemable currency shrunk in value to correspond to the amount of money capital in the country.

In the present season it is an encouraging circumstance that thus far the export of specie has been small compared to what it was last summer, and, to that extent, is an argument against any extreme stringency next fall. But it remains to be seen yet whether we shall be able to sell to foreign countries as large a proportion of our surplus crops as we did last fall.

In the local money market there were no important changes to-day, except the decline in the price of New York exchange to 50c per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65	116¾	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120¾	121¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold (full weight)		115½
Gold Coupons	115¼	115½
Gold Exchange		115½
Sterling Exchange	109½@110½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, June 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 62 and 63, in Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 18; consideration, $1,400.

The premises No. 360 Milwaukee av, dated June 14; consideration, $9,000.

Emerald av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, w f, 48 ft to alley, with buildings, dated June 11; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated June 11; consideration, $3,000.

Twenty-fifth st, 149 ft e of Harrison st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 5; consideration, $1,250.

Dania av, 216 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $550.

Nora av, 48 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 24x126 ft, dated June 16; consideration, $550.

Lots 74 and 75 of Lots 9 to 16, in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 30; consideration, $1,600.

Catherine st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $1,200.

Dean st, s w of and near Brigham st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 11; consideration, $700.

Vincennes av, 100 ft s of Oak av, e f, 25x110 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $9,100.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Desplaines st, s w cor of Mather st, e f, 102x120 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $8,712.

Archer av, 82¼ ft e of Lime st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $4,500.

Howard st, 262 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 30; consideration, $900.

Lincoln st, 99 ft s of Lee av, e f, 25x91 ft, dated June 9; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 7, in Waller's Lots 26 to 28, in North Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $3,050.

Shurtleff av, 126 2-10 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125¾ ft, dated June 14; consideration, $1,300.

Indiana st, n e cor LaSalle st, s f, 45 ft to alley, dated April 19; consideration, $6,800.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2, in Central Park Addition, dated June 13; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of Johnson's Subdivision, in s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $850.

Lots 23 and 24, in Jackson & Hall's Block 17, of Ashland Second Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Aberdeen st, e of and near Fifty-first st, e f, 44⅓x125 ft, dated June 16; consideration, $893.

Lot 14, in Bowen's Blocks 2 and 3, in Ridgewood, Hyde Park, dated May 13; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 6, in Block 3, of s ½ of e ½ n e ¼, Sec 1, 38, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $300.

Lots 10 and 11 and s 40 ft of Lot 12, in Block 30, in Village of Hyde Park, dated June 12; consideration, $9,375.

Lot 3 in Block 13, in Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 17; consideration, $350.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7 in Wisner's Lots 11 and 12, in McGovern's Subdivision n w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated June 16; consideration, $400.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,093	9,293	3,43[illegible]	5,002
Wheat, bu	84,740	28,030	49,6[illegible]	3,570
Corn, bu	259,320	207,912	175,[illegible]	211,140
Oats, bu	105,669	173,610	9[illegible]	22,776
Rye, bu	3,407	3,327	2,361	2,016
Barley, bu	350	1,190	900	8,121
Grass seed, lbs	9,700	5,900	....	500
Flax seed, lbs	430	22,000	....	18,009
Broom-corn, lbs	50,500	23,060	79,187	19,450
Cured meats, lbs	56,400	26,620	119,710	145,990
Beef, brls	....	....	65	....
Pork, brls	....	21	565	306
Lard, lbs	23,800	5,370	....	57,700
Tallow, lbs	35,840	17,440	36,600	....
Butter, lbs	44,775	58,150	76,696	14,280
Live hogs, No	5,552	7,678	2,955	5,810
Cattle, No	5,933	4,158	2,876	1,990
Sheep, No	784	20	138	....
Hides, lbs	85,510	97,050	82,245	80,307
Highwines, brls	360	464	117	338
Wool, lbs	15,400	321,876	30,435	231,750
Potatoes, bu	1,673	3,261	*1,368	382
Lumber, m feet	13,536	9,059	5,296	1,608
Shingles, m	2,090	3,295	1,590	1,955
Lath, m	580	792	346	202
Salt, brls	....	3,200	1,864	1,361

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 616 bu wheat; 235 bu corn; 659 bu oats; 436 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 171 cars wheat; 529 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 8,600 bu No. 2 do, and 5,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 73 cars oats; 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 4 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total (778 cars), 341,000 bu.

There was no more hot corn posted to-day, and the excitement was over. It transpired that the way in which one man got wind of the declaration of hot corn in the Fulton Elevator two days before the news was given to the public, was in this wise: He had a vessel loading with corn at that elevator on Saturday morning, and a man watching the process. The corn commenced to run hot, and his representative reported the fact to him. It is not the business of the Chief Inspector to report on the condition of grain in elevator; if it were so we should probably have had a little posting not less than ten days ago.

We are asked to state that the rules for the inspection of No. 2 corn do not require that that grade shall be *sound*, but only "dry and reasonably clean." It is true that the rule reads in that way; and it is also true that under the circumstances the rule ought to be changed, or else the speculators should fall back on the grade of rejected, which enjoys a singular immunity from getting hot in Chicago, whatever may be its liabilities elsewhere. It is understood that a member of the Board of Trade is preparing a catechism, in which he will give the reasons for this and some other anomalies.

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were rather more active to-day. Grain was firmer, having recovered somewhat from the extreme depression of yesterday, which threatened to carry everything by the board. The receipts continue liberal, but the shipping movement has been more active recently, effecting a gradual, though slow, diminution of our stocks in store.

Dry goods were reported quiet, at steady and uniform prices. The demand was almost wholly in the shape of "mail orders," very few buyers being noticeable at any of our wholesale houses. There was little or no improvement in the demand for staple and fancy groceries. If we except sugars, there was nothing resembling activity in any article in the list, and the prevalent feeling was by no means buoyant. Coffees are neglected, and, at the moment, the tendency seems to be downward. In the butter and cheese markets trading was slow, and prices for both of these staples were weak. Coal remains inactive at unchanged quotations. There was but little change in the condition of the fish and dried fruit markets. Hay was again dull, and a further reduction in prices is noted, pressed timothy now being quoted at $13.50@15.00, and prairie at $11.00@12.00. Hides and leather remain without the appearance of activity, and values were nominally unchanged. The oil trade was quiet at about yesterday's prices. Linseed and turpentine were firm at the decline suffered yesterday. Lard, sperm, and whale were easy. Carbon remains steady at 18½@19c. Pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood were unchanged. Trade at the lumber-yards continues fairly active, and prices rule strong for choice grades, while common green lumber is weak. At the docks there was a moderate amount of trading at about the same range of prices. Building materials were without particular change. Brick is rather weak, though many dealers hold their property firmly at $6.50@7.00. Metals, nails, and naval stores were in tolerably fair demand at the quoted prices. An improvement is reported in the iron trade; the local as well as interior demand is picking up, and the market is steadier for common iron. Wool was unchanged; new is coming in, but the market is inactive. Broom-corn continues in good request and firm. The trade in green fruits was good to-day, apples excepted. Lemons and oranges have advanced, being in light stock. Berries were in large supply and declined, choice Michigan strawberries being freely offered at $10@12½c. Eggs were in request and firm at 12½@13c.

Highwines were rather more active, but 1c lower, though New York was quoted steady. Local holders were weak, owing to the recent decline in corn and rye, and early offered their property at 89½c, with no buyers. Sales were subsequently made of 250 brls at 89c, at which quotation the market closed steady.

Lake freights were moderately active, and a shade easier to Buffalo, at yesterday's rates, while lower lake ports were quoted ¼@½c off. There was a fair demand for small vessels; but several large ones were offered that were not wanted. A total of fourteen charters was reported (including four last evening), which will carry out 58,000 bu wheat, 280,000 bu corn, 100,000 bu oats, and 25,000 bu rye. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 5½c, and wheat to do at 6c. To Kingston wheat was taken at 12c, and corn at 11½c. Through rates to New York were quoted at 23c on wheat, and 21c per bu on corn.

Provisions were dull and steady. The large receipts of hogs, and consequent decline, caused a backwardness on the part of buyers of product, but holders did not seem disposed to press their property; hence there was no weakening, except a trifle on mess pork, other products being unchanged. There was a little demand for meats, but buyers were unwilling to pay asking figures. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.65@15.70; do seller July, $15.35@15.80; do seller August, $15.87½@15.90; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $13.75@14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.30@8.35; do seller July, $8.40@8.45; do seller August, $8.60@8.65; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6½c for shoulders; 8⅝@8½c for short ribs; and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅝@8½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅜@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 2,500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $15.80; 1,500 brls do seller August at $15.90; 20,000 lbs shoulders (14½ lbs) at 6½c.

Flour was in somewhat better demand from shippers, the recent drop having brought out several buyers, who have held off for a decline for several weeks past. But some of them expected still greater concessions than holders were prepared to make; hence the volume of sales was about the same as yesterday. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 75 brls winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 270 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $10.00; 850 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.05; 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 45 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,290 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $8.50, delivered; 10 tons do on through cars at $8.50; 10 tons do at $8.00 on track; 100 brls kiln-dried cornmeal at $2.30. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.62½@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.75 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.30
Bran	8.00 @ 8.50

Wheat was rather less active, but strong, averaging 1@2c higher than yesterday, the greatest appreciation being on lots for delivery during the present month. The reason for the latter phase was that the fear was again apparent that there will be a squeeze on June options, as there are a great many of these deals unsettled, and but little wheat in store, while the shipping demand on Canadian account was about equal to the volume of cash offerings. Still there was little bought for this month, the shorts generally preferring to await the chances. The demand for July was better, with less offerings holders being quite firm. The advices from Liverpool quoted an advance of 2d per 100 lbs on California, and a decline of 1d on spring, with a good demand for cargoes to arrive, on Continental account, France taking a good deal of wheat just now, but mostly of the better grades. Then New York was reported higher, and the two brought out an increased speculative demand, though there were very few outside orders on the market. Seller July opened at $1.16¼, advanced to $1.16⅝, declined to $1.15¾, rose to $1.17, and closed at $1.16⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.19@1.20¾, closing at $1.20½. There was very little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts over seller the month, except for hard, which commanded ½c premium. Seller August sold at $1.12½@1.14, and seller the year at $1.06@1.07. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.25½; No. 3 do at $1.08; and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 800 bu do at $1.25½; 4,400 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.21½; 21,600 bu do (hard) at $1.21½; 800 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.20¾; 11,000 bu do at $1.20½; 4,400 bu do at $1.20¼; 12,200 bu do at $1.20; 2,800 bu do at $1.19¾; 11,400 bu do at $1.19½; 11,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 6,400 bu rejected spring at 93c; 1,600 bu do at 92½c; 800 bu do at 92c; 800 bu by sample at $1.23. Total, 94,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and firmer, though irregular, prices averaging fully 1c higher than yesterday, the greatest strength being in lots for speedy delivery, which were unduly depressed yesterday by fears of bad condition. The partial recovery from the scare was partially the result of cooler weather, and the certainty that the difficulty had been overrated, though there were not wanting those who expressed fears that other houses will yet be posted. New York was quoted higher, but not till after our market had advanced. The great difficulty now is large receipts. The bulletin of this morning shows a considerable augment of stocks, whereas they ought to be on the decrease. It is much to be desired that parties owning corn in the country would hold it back till our bins can be nearly emptied; otherwise we cannot be certain that other houses will not be declared out of condition. There was a good shipping demand to-day. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 32⅝c, advanced to 32⅞c, and closed at 32⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed strong at 34½c. Seller July sold at 34½@35½c, closing at 35c. Seller August sold at 38¼@38⅝c, closing relatively weak at 38⅜@38½c. Seller September sold at 39⅜@39⅝c. Rejected closed firm at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at 36c; 6,000 bu do at 37c afloat; 25,000 bu No. 2 at 34½c; 12,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 29,600 bu do at 34½c; 5,600 bu do at 34⅛c; 9,800 bu do at 34c; 3,000 bu do at 33⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 32⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 32½c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅜c; 5,600 bu do at 35c afloat; 5,400 bu do at 34½c afloat; 14,600 bu rejected at 30c; 2,400 bu do at 29⅞c; 14,800 bu do at 29½c; 2,400 bu do at 29¼c; 16,000 bu do at 29c; 11,600 bu do at 30½c afloat; 800 bu no grade at 24c; 800 bu do at 23c; 1,600 bu do at 22½c; 2,400 bu do at 22c; 11,400 bu do at 21c; 8,000 bu fresh No. 2 at 35c, free on board; 6,000 bu do at 33½c do; 8,000 bu high mixed at 33½c do. Total, 305,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, and averaged a shade higher than yesterday. The market opened strong, under a united effort on the part of the leading operators to force up prices but fell off in interest when they pulled their shoulders from under it, and closed dull, in spite of greater strength reported in the later New York telegram. Seller the month, or regular, opened at 26c, and closed dull at 25⅞c. Seller July sold early at 27½c. Seller August sold at 27@27½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu at 27c; 4,200 bu at 26⅝c; 3,600 bu at 26½c; 10,000 bu at 26c; 10,000 bu at 25⅞c; 15,600 bu rejected at 24c; 3,000 bu do at 23½c; 600 bu by sample at 34½c; 1,800 bu do at 33c; 600 bu do at 31c; 600 bu do at 30½c. Total, 56,000 bu.

Rye was rather more active, at yesterday's outside quotation, in sympathy with other grain. There was a fair though quiet demand for shipments. Sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 60½c.

Barley was dull, and nominally unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 55@60c; No. 3 at 45@50c; and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 62c; 400 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 2,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	June 14, 1873.	June 7, 1873.	June 15, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	370	....	....
Rejected winter	270	279	....
No. 1 spring	15,576	14,531	143,329
No. 2 spring	176,459	151,062	988,590
No. 3 spring	84,365	127,331	43,091
No. 1 hard spring	38,111	47,723	....
No. 2 hard spring	58,948	71,063	....
Rejected spring	32,212	32,559	27,812
No grade spring	2,420	1,407	....
Total	408,740	445,955	1,202,822
CORN.			
Yellow	23,034	26,747	47,320
No. 1	93,459	109,549	112,213
No. 2	3,556,932	3,556,777	2,639,142
Rejected	319,454	303,488	176,419
No 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
No grade	25,786	....	4,483
New No. 2	....	25,391	....
Total	4,042,198	4,026,485	2,979,507
OATS.			
No. 1	4,527	5,247	27,273
No. 2	1,481,494	1,495,268	2,530,580
Rejected	133,113	116,561	85,253
No grade	2,886	1,547	....
Total	1,622,020	1,618,623	2,643,106
RYE.			
No. 1	4,616	5,336	38,014
No. 2	137,200	223,420	143,851
Rejected	3,768	3,418	1,780
Total	145,584	232,174	183,635
BARLEY.			
No. 2	41,359	47,002	82,567
No. 3	6,514	4,704	18,335
Rejected	7,216	5,576	8,687
Total	55,129	57,282	109,589

Total, 6,273,651 bu. Increase during the week, 15,713 bu corn; 3,397 bu oats. Decrease during last week, 37,215 bu wheat; 86,610 bu rye; 2,153 bu barley. Total decrease, 106,868 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, June 7, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	126,351	531,895	162,024	12,897
Albany	16,000	6,200	69,000	18,000
Buffalo	96,353	141,653	122,878	804
*Chicago	417,978	3,742,864	1,609,123	63,141
Milwaukee	368,000	61,000	292,000	14,000
Duluth	184,805	....	....	....
Toledo, May 31	289,581	188,899	166,141	3,030
Detroit	111,831	61,695	50,027	7,275
*Oswego	325,000	50,000	30,000	40,000
St. Louis	262,841	292,841	218,733	9,690
Boston	24,192	24,062	142,598	5,174
Toronto	203,896	200	2,897	3,767
Montreal, June 1	254,608	427,579	11,709	....
*Philadelphia	170,000	183,000	62,000	....
*Baltimore	65,000	190,000	50,000	....
Lake ship'ts	1,136,270	888,108	403,631	11,990
Rail shipments	185,722	383,961	522,687	6,374
†On N.Y. canals	1,765,027	1,469,805	520,667	22,322
Total—June 7, '73	6,002,425	8,713,753	4,437,850	219,394
Total—May 31, '73	5,998,761	9,347,757	3,422,467	201,049
Total—May 24, '73	5,272,824	9,368,437	3,507,897	260,218
Total—May 17, '73	6,358,038	9,886,894	3,324,482	503,363
Total—May 10, '73	6,406,820	9,451,322	3,458,674	585,039
Total—May 3, '73	6,321,064	10,030,870	2,540,907	720,339
Total—June 8, '72	5,195,734	12,183,633	5,874,374	368,046

*Estimated.
†And rye, 117,474 bu; peas, 29,480 bu.

The visible supply of rye June 7, 1873, was 543,434 bushels.

The official statement of the exports of cereals from all Russia for January and February, 1872 and 1873, compare as follows:

	January 1873. Tschts.	1872. Tschts.	February 1873. Tschts.	1872. Tschts.
Flour	6,226	11,314	6,436	8,241
Wheat	191,516	357,934	160,135	248,976
Maize	27,379	23,411	39,628	37,867
Oats	28,507	20,080	47,837	20,140
Barley	27,826	45,631	61,289	25,389
Rye	103,607	100,143	133,972	93,086
Peas	6,610	3,995	11,463	3,207
Other cereals	17,620	85,678	19,031	7,984
Total	409,291	648,186	479,791	444,890

Decrease January, '73, 238,895 tschetwerts, and increase on February, '73, 34,901 tschetwerts of a fraction less than 6 bu each.

The exports from the Russia Azov Sea of Taganrog, from the opening of navigation, March 24, '73, to May 1, '73, were 73,479 tschetwerts of wheat, 8,696 tschetwerts of rye, and 1,350 tschetwerts of oats.

The supplies at Taganrog from the interior have been small. About 50 boats on passage May 17, '73, are expected to arrive at Taganrog, and their cargoes of all kinds of grain and seed aggregate 108,000 qrs, principally oil cake, barley, and oats, but very little wheat. No further supplies are expected till after the harvest of the new crop. The reports of the growing crops in the valley of the Don are favorable, and the harvest prospects are satisfactory.

With variable, though rainy, weather at the close of last month in most parts of Bohemia the growing cereal crops were expected to be prolific.

The latest reports of the crops in Hungary are unfavorable. There was a rain-fall for twenty-four hours throughout Hungary, causing considerable damage in some of the Southern districts by the floods in the rivers.

In Germany during the last week in May the weather was unseasonably cold. Wheat firm, supplies small.

In France the weather during the last week in May was rainy. Higher temperature was wanted to further the growth of the crops, which are backward, but having the appearance of being healthy.

In Belgium the weather during the last week in May was rainy, and dry weather was wanted. Wheat was slack but firmly held.

In Holland heavy rain had fallen, and a warmer temperature succeeded a colder one. Stocks small and business light.

In Italy, owing to small supplies and light stock, the market for wheat was firm, with eager buyers had there been stock to buy.

The weather in the British Isles had been, at the latest mail advices, more favorable for the crops.

Mr. W. J. Langson, Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, gives the following statement, based on estimates by the Commissioner of Agriculture, showing the movements of the wheat crop of 1872 in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, as follows:

The total yield of the crops of 1871 and 1872 is estimated as follows:

	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
Wisconsin	18,436,000	22,307,000
Illinois	25,216,000	24,711,000
Iowa	18,400,000	22,080,000
Minnesota	12,016,000	23,200,000
Total	66,068,000	92,298,000
		66,068,000
Increase		26,230,000

The following tables exhibit the movement, past and prospective, of the crop of 1872:

		Bu.
Total production in 1872		92,298,000
Receipts to May 31, including flour reduced to bushels—		
At Milwaukee	17,849,502	
At Chicago	21,000,000	
At Duluth (estimated)	1,500,000	
*Not including through rail shipments from Milwaukee		40,335,625
Consumption up to next harvest (population 5,226,059, at 4½ bu each)		23,017,000
For seed, acreage 1872 (estimated), in—		
Wisconsin	1,411,835	
Illinois	1,871,045	
Iowa	1,612,678	
Minnesota	1,240,641	
Total	6,136,199	
At 1½ bu per acre		9,204,000
Forwarded through other channels to St. Louis and elsewhere, say		3,000,000
Total thus accounted for		75,575,000
Leaving the available supply still to come forward		16,722,000

The amount of wheat per acre estimated for seed is one bushel less than the English estimate for seeding purposes. The consumption per capita is not less than five bushels. The direct Eastward shipments from the grower in the West to the consumer and shipper in the East, without passage through Chicago, Milwaukee, or Duluth, are unknown, but are no inconsiderable quantity. The estimate of 3,000,000 bu, including flour, as forwarded to St. Louis and other channels outside of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, is probably too small. The shipments through Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Green Bay, aggregate a very considerable quantity during the period of a twelfthmonth. The foregoing estimate of 16,722,000 bu of wheat, flour included, to come forward during the twelve weeks from June 7 to Aug. 31, will probably bear a moderate pruning. The receipts of flour and wheat at all lake ports, including, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Duluth, for the twelve weeks from June 7 to Aug. 31, were, in 1872, in flour and wheat, equal to 13,273,934 bu, against 21,573,046 bu for the corresponding period in 1871, and 20,844,300 bu in 1870.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and irregular, closing 1c higher than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20@1.22½ seller the month, closing at $1.21⅝, and $1.15⅝@1.18 seller July, closing at $1.17⅝. Corn was active and excited, closing ⅜c lower than on 'Change. It sold at 32½@32⅞c cash or seller the month; 34½@35c seller July, closing at 34⅝c, and 38⅝c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A propeller was chartered for corn to New York via Buffalo, through rate. Capacity, 37,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand at a decline of 2c, owing to a drop in highwines; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—The dealers report an active demand for all grades, and he higher ones are very scarce and firm, an advance having been made the past week in hurl, inside green, and stock braid. The receipts are moderate and consist mostly of common grades: No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 4@5c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 2½@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. Hand-picked beans sell readily, but the supply of such are very light. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is fair for the season, but the large supply of materials, more particularly of brick, depresses the market, and prices for this last named article are very irregular. Some dealers, in order to sell, are willing to grant concessions, while others hold their stock firmly at $6.50@7.00. Pressed brick is also dull and easy. Stuccos and cement were unchanged: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $10.50, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $20.00@22.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55@60 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

COOPERAGE—The demand is very light, and prices were but little better than nominal. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, 30.00@35.00 per m.

BUTTER—The large receipts of the past week have carried a further depreciation in the value of this staple, prices now ruling 1@2c lower than on the date of our last weekly review. Shippers have been steadily engaged, and local consumers also have operated on a liberal scale, but the combined demand was not sufficient to prevent a steady augmentation of stocks, and a gradual sinking of prices. Small lots of fancy packed find buyers at 2@3c advance over present quotations, but round lots cannot be disposed of at over 20c. Strictly choice yellow, 18@20c; medium to good, 15@16c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—There is comparatively little doing in this market, trade being unusually dull for the season, and values have not been subjected to any material fluctuation. We report our quotations of a week ago, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—Since our last review there has been some improvement in the condition of the stocks, both as regards size and quality, and some increase in the demand is also noted, but prices have ruled easier all around, and really are a ½c lower, though the quotations are substantially the same as a week ago. The present tendency of prices is downward: New York factory, 12½@13c; Elgin factory, 12½@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past. Very little is being accomplished in the way of sales, consumers manifesting no inclination to buy beyond supplying current necessities, evidently anticipating lower prices later in the season. The indications now are that prices will not go much below their present range. Some dealers entertain the belief that the price of Lackawanna has already touched bottom. The following is from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*: "The 10 cents monthly advance has been maintained, and coal will continue to advance 10 cents per month for the balance of the season, which will bring it up to a fair remunerating price to those engaged in the trade. Last year several millions of dollars were lost in the production at the prices at which coal was sold, and as the production of Anthracite coal is limited, hereafter no more coal will be produced than than market will take at fair prices." We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The trade continues fairly active, and the market steady for everything excepting citric acid, which was a trifle lower, and gum opium, which has advanced 25c per lb. Following are the quotations:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.55	@	1.60
Acid, oxalic, lb	33	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	60	@	65
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb	50	@	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	30	@	33
Blue-vitrol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.45	@	1.50
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	40	@	45
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	55	@	60
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	9.50	@	10.00
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@	6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	7.50	@	8.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.80	@	2.85
Red precip., lb	1.65	@	1.70
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75	@	2.00
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	5	@	....

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and moderate supply. Prices were a shade higher, and strong at 12½@13c. Sales include 290 cases at 13c; 30 cases and 75 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce, and sell readily at the quoted prices: Prime to choice live geese at 77@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Lakefish are in better supply, and lower prices obtain. Mackerel and cod are still scarce, and are being held with unabated firmness. The demand is fairly active, and dealers find it impossible to promptly fill all orders. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No change for the better is noticeable in the situation of this market. Trade is dull in all departments, and as a rule prices are easy. Prunes are strong, but aside from this there is more or less shading all around. The following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; raisins, $2.30@2.40; Zante currants, 7½@7½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GROCERIES—The volume of sales in this department, comparatively, has been small, the demand as for several weeks past, being of a "hand to mouth" character, and chiefly centered in the more staple articles. The only activity noticeable was in sugars, the extreme low prices have operated to stimulate the demand. Coffees are neglected and weak. Rice, soaps, candles, and syrups rule steady. Spices are firm, and during the week the price of pepper has advanced 1½c. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; powdered, 11½@12c; crushed and granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The excellent demand for lemons and oranges, together with the scarcity of these fruits, this season, has caused another advance, oranges being very firm at $12.00. There was no change in the apple trade; they are out of season and meet with but little inquiry, and that is chiefly from the street stands. The market was full of small fruit, especially strawberries, and the choicest Michigan fruit sold at 10@12½c. Raspberries were also lower. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $10.00@12.00. Oranges, $12.00 per case. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 8@12½c. Cherries, 10@15c. Raspberries, 12@15c. Currants, 8@10c.

HOPS—There has been no change in this market. The supply is very light, but fully equal to present requirements. Western are quotable at 25@45c.

HAY—The overwhelming receipts of the past half dozen days have resulted in a complete breakdown in prices, the reduction amounting to fully $2.00 per ton. The demand has been rather light, being mainly to supply local wants and for shipment to Lake Superior. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; timothy, loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Only a limited business has been done in this branch of trade, local as well as Eastern tanners evincing no disposition to operate beyond meeting the most pressing wants, and prices have been weak and variable. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business, though far from being active, is improving. The city trade is brightening up, and the country demand remains steady. This has a tendency to make the market steadier for common, and it continues firm for foreign goods. We quote:

Iron	4 2-10	@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		21c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—This market continues inactive at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The amount of business is up to the average at this season of the year. Prices are ruling steady for tin, zinc, and wire. Cotton bottoms have declined. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAVAL STORES—The trade is very fair, and the prices given below are as a rule adhered to: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

NAILS—Were in fair demand and steady at the published rates: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—The only quotable changes in prices during the week was a decline of 2c in linseed and 1c in turpentine. To-day there was a fair movement, and the annexed quotations were well sustained: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A liberal amount of sales has been accomplished in this department, and the prices current a week ago have been well sustained all around. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillon, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillon	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

PIG IRON—No changes have taken place in the general features of this market. A liberal movement is witnessed at steady prices: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@65.00; Tuscarawas, $60.00; Massillon, $60.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Chickens were in tolerably fair demand, choice spring being ready sale. The offerings were quite liberal, and prices were rather easy for inferior stock. Ducks and turkeys were very slow. Sales include 1 coop turkeys at 12½c; 3 coops do at 12c; 16 coops chickens at $4.50; 19 coops at $4.25; 7 coops at $4.00; 5 coops large spring at $3.00@3.50; 1 coop do at $3.00; live pigeons sold at $1.50.

POTATOES—New potatoes were scarce, and choice lots brought $5.00@6.00 per brl. The demand for old potatoes in car lots was good, and as the receipts were light, prices ranged higher. Choice peachblows were quotable at 50@55c on track. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 55c on track.

SALT—Was in active demand, and coarse and fine grades were held steady at $2.00. Dairy salt is quoted from 25@50c lower as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Trading was restricted to small orders for Hungarian, millet, and buckwheat, and occasionally timothy and clover. Prices are irregular. We quote: Timothy nominal at $3.75@4.25; clover at $4.50@5.00; flax, choice, at $1.90@1.95; Hungarian, $1.00@1.10; millet, 80@90c; buckwheat nominal at $1.30@1.50. Sales include 10 bags prime timothy, at $4.25; 50 bags Hungarian at $1.10.

TEAS—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in teas since our last review, and prices have undergone no quotable change. The feeling seems firm: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in good demand at the annexed prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Fresh receipts were in request at about the same range of prices, as follows: Peas, $1.00@2.00 per bu; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per bu; cucumbers, 35@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@5.75; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 8c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, $1.00@1.12½ per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 40@50c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box, or $4.00 per bu; carrots, 35c.

WOOL—The condition of this market is substantially the same as last week. New wool is coming in slowly, and in many parts of the country the farmers are right in the midst of shearing. Dealers look for a fair inquiry from Eastern manufacturers, and two or three have been looking through the market the past week, but we have not heard of any actual sales of new wool, and the market is still in an unquotable condition. Old wool is very scarce. The following prices are more particularly for old wool, though the inside rates on fleece are what the dealers think will be about the basis for new:

Tub, washed, extra medium	49@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 10@20c less	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and steady. We continue to quote:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour and corn meal in lots,50 brls and over.	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Salted bulk m'ts, owner's risk, per 100 lbs.
New York	45	$ 90	45	55
Boston	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Pittsburgh and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Albany	42½	85	42½	....
Buffalo	30	60	30	....
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	30
Washington	48	96	48	63
Wheeling, W. Va.	35	70	35	....
Wilmington, N. C.	65	1.30	....	....
Savannah, Ga	65	1.30	....	....
Montreal and Prescott	42½	80	42½	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,933	5,552	784
Tuesday	3,000	12,500	341
Total	8,933	18,052	1,124
Same time last week	9,165	10,838	779
Week before last	8,875	27,859	1,599

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,876	2,955	138

Some idea of the extent of the operations of one of our most prominent cattle shippers—Isaac Waixel—may be gained from the fact that between the hours of 9 and 2 yesterday, his individual purchases reached 1,674 head. The prices paid ranged from $5.00 to $5.75, and required the disbursement of $130,000.

CATTLE—While, in comparison with yesterday, there was no important change in prices, the general features of the market were decidedly more favorable for sellers, a falling off of nearly one-half in the receipts, together with the more cheerful tone of advices from the East, rendering a more confident tone all around. The attendance of buyers was somewhat above the average of Tuesdays, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, and other Eastern points being represented, and although individually their purchases were not large, the aggregate made a good showing. The quality of the stock offered was by no means satisfactory. Choice droves comparatively were few, the major portion of the offerings coming under the head of "common" and "medium." Sales were reported at $3.00@6.15—principally at $4.00@5.60, with $5.25 about an average. Shippers operated at $4.50@5.20 for Texas cattle and common to medium natives, at $5.25@5.50 for good steers, and at $5.65@6.15 for choice to extra. The wants of local butchers were chiefly supplied at $3.50@4.75 for common to extra cows and poor to fairish steers. Texas cattle were, to a certain extent, neglected, and only those in good flesh were salable at any fair price. Veal calves met with a liberal inquiry, at $3.50@5.50 for poor to choice.

The completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad opens up a new route for the cattle trade of Eastern, Central, and Southern Texas, establishing, as it does, an all-rail route between Galveston and Chicago. As the new route offers the most direct, speedy, and cheap transportation to Chicago, a large proportion of the Texas cattle seeking a Northern market will, no doubt, in the future reach the city via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. Abilene, Ellsworth, Wichita, and Cherokee will, for some time at least, continue to be the chief shipping points for the trade of Northern and Western Texas. The opening of the new route brings Quincy into prominence as a cattle market, and the *Whig* of that city comments as follows:

"Kansas City aspires to be the great recruiting point for the cattle herds before they are sent forward on their last stage to the Chicago market; but the line of the Mississippi, as being nearer Chicago, and in the heart of a more richly stocked grain region, will come into greater prominence in this respect, especially for those herds which come over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road.

"The City of Quincy is especially favorably situated to become a great cattle market. It has abundant water, abundant food, easily accessible on both sides of the river, and is convenient to Chicago, which is the headquarters of the great cattle-dealers and packers of the West. Here must eventually be established immense stock-yards, for the temporary accommodation and recruiting of the herds from the Southwest, before forwarding them to market, and there will also be a natural and increasing tendency to engage in packing here, saving the cost of transportation here of live animals farther north, and leaving the stocks ready for shipment east, west, north, or south, as the necessities of the market may demand."

The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.35@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
32	good steers	1,090	$5.35
15	good steers	1,362	5.55
17	good steers	1,053	5.50
17	cows	1,039	4.00
34	medium steers	1,352	5.15
38	good steers	1,097	5.40
10	cows	1,064	4.25
36	choice steers	1,180	5.62½
18	good steers	1,191	5.50
29	medium steers	1,295	5.00
107	good steers	1,102	5.40
169	choice steers	1,262	5.75
18	Texas cattle	1,074	5.00
14	cows	929	3.60
59	choice steers	1,335	5.60
14	choice steers	1,573	5.80
16	choice steers	1,289	5.60
15	good steers	1,130	5.25
33	choice steers	1,276	5.75
18	cows	1,027	3.75
11	butchers' stock	1,095	4.75
31	good steers	1,272	5.50
48	extra steers	1,332	6.00
40	good steers	1,092	5.35
13	good steers	1,324	5.50
14	cows	780	3.50
76	choice steers	1,239	5.65
134	choice steers	1,243	5.60
133	Texas steers	976	4.12½
67	Texas steers	1,183	4.90
288	Texas stillers	1,052	4.62½

HOGS—The hog trade was dull and weak, at a marked decline from last week's closing prices. Opening sales did not show a reduction of more than 15@20c, $4.40@4.90 being paid, but before noon prices had settled down another 15c, or to $4.25@4.65, from which low range they did not recover. The receipts were not unusually heavy, but were sufficiently large to give buyers the advantage, and they improved. Closing prices were $4.25@4.35 for poor to common; $4.40@4.50 for medium, and $4.55@4.70 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	225	$4.55	59	221	$4.40	84	197	$4.70
49	204	4.55	48	298	4.45	42	209	4.40
48	245	4.55	61	159	4.53	26	280	4.50
50	275	4.70	105	203	4.65	29	288	4.50
21	330	4.40	93	287	4.60	29	206	4.80
24	280	4.55	40	190	4.65	32	212	4.80
51	186	4.65	51	192	4.50	80	134	4.50
48	264	4.55	49	240	4.25	61	195	4.70
55	251	4.60	40	269	4.69	58	212	4.57
58	199	4.60	45	256	4.50	60	193	4.75
53	208	4.60	114	245	4.45	162	270	4.75
34	224	4.50	265	263	4.45	67	199	4.65
53	253	4.40	103	241	4.40	46	205	4.40
57	257	4.45	154	234	4.45	21	252	4.30
44	233	4.40	45	324	5.00	63	217	4.50
179	269	4.45	50	198	4.50	69	211	4.55
97	264	4.45	58	192	4.75			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was inactive, owing to the meagre supply of stock, and values may be considered unchanged. We quote common to medium at $3.00@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.00. Lambs sell at $1.50@3.50 each.

THE CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17.

The past half dozen days have developed no important changes in the market for domestic dry goods. Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet usually prevalent at this period, or to unsettle prices, which are now steady and uniform. Very few interior merchants are to be seen, the bulk of the business being transacted through the medium of mail orders, and a look through our leading wholesale houses would lead to the belief that comparatively little was being done, but while individually the orders are small, they make a very respectable aggregate, and taking into consideration the extreme quiet characterizing most other departments of trade, our dry-goods merchants express themselves as well pleased with the amount of sales accomplished. In the more popular brands of bleached and brown cottons increased activity is noticeable,—a result of the extremely low prices recently established,—and, although no immediate advance is looked for, the market, at the moment, exhibits a decidedly firm tone. The demand for carpetings continues steadily fair, both on local and interior account, and the quotations of a week ago have been steadily maintained. The *Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* says:

"In the market for the staple there has been quite a flurry, and the price has rapidly risen under a pressure of the bulls to squeeze the bears in providing themselves for their July contracts. For the months of July and August the market has been largely oversold, and fine grades being scarce, the bulls have taken advantage of the wants of their opponents, and cornered the market on them. It is one of those occurrences in which the tactics of Wall street have been adopted and successfully played, but if the wrecks that strew the way do not absorb all the profit made by the winning party, they will be more fortunate than they are deserving of. The prices are nominal, and show no response by the Liverpool market, which is a fair indication that the movement is a personal one, and confined to the circumference of the Exchange and the operators therein."

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	12½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	11	Lawrence, L-L, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	13	Hosier, 4-4	10
Nashville, 30 in	11	Utica C	9
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14 c
Nashua R, 36-in	13½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	12½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket A	11½
Pepperell R, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts B B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	8
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	12½c	Garner Fancy	9½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 to 11
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	12
American Fancy	10½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	10½	Manchester	11
Gloucester	10½	Wamsutta Fancy	7½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8 c	Slater's Paper	8½c
Washington	8	Manville Paper	8½
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Blackstone, AA	13½
Lyman, do	22	Cabot	14
New York Mills	20½c	Dwight Star	15
Wamsutta	19½	Western Product	13
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langden, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	15	Green H	9½
Androscoggin, L	15 c		
Hill	15	Green, G	10½
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	23 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	23
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22½c
Amoskeak	26	Warren, BB	20½
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	22½	Haymaker	18
Otis, BB	20½	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	14
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS. Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.10
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	.95
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	.85	Union	50@60c
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85c	China matting 4-4	30c
American common	55c	China matting 5-4	35c
American best	75c	China matting 6-4	40c
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35c	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45c
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40c		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT AN ORGAN?

And what will an organ now be, without a copy of DITSON & CO'S new, delightful, complete collection of Reed Organ Music, called the

ORGAN AT HOME!

Every Organ needs it! The

"Organ at Home! Best collection for Reed
o Rgans! 200 not difficult pieces,
so or Gan-ized that no dull music is in them:
the or g An smooth, legato style used, but
as an or g a N at *Home* should be cheerful,
light And staccato music is not excluded. At
present The Organ in a home is often silent, for
Home music is not provided for it. Here is
h Ome-like, easy, familiar, new music,
at ho Me in every nation, in fact all kinds by
whom Everybody considers the best composers.

The publishers take pride and pleasure in presenting such a superior book to the public, and believe it worthy to be at home in every family.

Price, Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Full gilt, $4.00.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia,

Famous for their Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patronage, are Now Open.

They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $85 per month.

We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 16 miles from the White, known for their Narvine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.

White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge.

The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (160 miles), and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.

Pamphlet can be had for both watering places at the office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.

RATES:

White Sulphur, per day, $3.50; week, $21; month, $85. Sweet Chalybeate, per day, $3; month, $70. For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

GENERAL OFFICE, 299 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, May 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 299 West Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18:
Wabash-av., 50 feet, east front, near Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., cottage and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and 50 feet lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Twenty-sixth-st., 25 feet, house and lot near Indiana-av.
Burnside-st., houses, cottages, and vacant lots.
Thirty-seventh-st., 25 feet, near Wabash-av.
Twenty-ninth-st., 50 feet, corner Butler-st.
Adams-st., 24 or 48 feet, near Lincoln-st.
Adams-st., 50 feet, near Aberdeen-st.
Ashland-av., 25 feet, near Twelfth-st.
VanBuren-st., 50 feet, near Western-av.
Warren-av., 50 feet, near Leavitt-st.
Warren-av., 45 feet, near Oakley-st.
Erie-st., 25 feet, near Clark-st.
Whiting-st., 50 feet, east of Wells-st.
Hubbard-st., 50 feet, corner Noble-st.
F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR IMPROVEMENT ON easy terms and at low prices.
Wabash-av., south-east corner Thirty-fourth-st., 25x170 feet.
Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-first-st., 100x180 feet.
Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., 50x160 feet.
Michigan-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 50x160 feet.
Indiana-av., northeast corner Thirtieth-st., 130x180 feet.
South Park boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st., 300x200 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Robey, south front; lots on Ashland, Cypress, Chestnut, Olive, Robey, Taylor, and Kendall-sts., and Ogden-av. Low prices and easy terms. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND LOT, east front, on Kendall-st.; $1,000 cash, balance monthly. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, 4 stories and basement, built in modern style in the most substantial manner; leased for 5 years, and paying a rental of about 17 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc., on price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., 25X125 each, south front, just outside fire limits, and near Lincoln Park and horse cars; only $60 per foot, worth $70; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY DWELLING, 13 ROOMS, water, etc., on West Side, lot 48x130, east front; only $1,000 down, balance on easy terms. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 293 South Jefferson-st. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—1477 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICE cottage. 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, closets, gas, water, marble mantel, lot 25x125, shade trees, currant bushes; $5,000; only $500 down; $50 monthly.
Michigan-av.—Elegant octagon marble house, opposite the splendid residence of E. H. Haddock Esq.
S. MEARS, Owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE BRICK stores, southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Will sell these buildings for $4,000 and give a lease of the lot at a reasonable rate, or will sell the two corner stores for $3,500. These stores will furnish very convenient storage. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT near Thirteenth-st., in perfect order; marble front. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RIVER-ST.—LARGE FIFTY FOOT warehouse, renting for $5,000. Price, $45,000. Terms, $6,000 cash; assumption of incumbrance for $2,000, balance in good property, or time. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 272 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-st., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $675 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, $450, AND $500, ON EASY TERMS, lots near Milwaukee-av. and inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. These lots will be worth $1,000 in two years. Biggest investment in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—Store and lot northeast corner Buddan and Twenty-eighth-sts.; store 20x60, and rooms back; lot, 33x125; $3,800, $1,800 cash, balance long time 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Stewart-av.; 25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; 49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; 50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts, between Ruben and Noble-sts.; 16 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.; 20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.; 10 lots on Campbell-st., near Moore-st.; 20x176 on Michigan-av., with first-class house; 25x116, with two-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE VERY HANDSOME new swell-front houses, with brick stables, Nos. 132, 134, and 136 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Terms to suit. Also, 4 large lots on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price $1,100 each. Terms very easy. Apply to the owner, 534 West Washington-st., or at 134 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON MICHIGAN-av., near Forty-second-st.; can be bought at a bargain; also vacant lots on the avenues and on the South Park. No. 85 Washington-st., Room 6, L. W. STONE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
Indiana-av.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $255 per foot, all cash.
Dearborn-st.—50x118 feet, southwest corner Huron-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION, corner of Ashland-av. and Douglas-place, at $550 to $800 each, according to location; special terms to those who will improve at once; these are among the best investments in cheap lots now offered in the market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. ¼ OF BLOCK 5, CORNER OF Grand Haven and Astor-sts., opposite Union square, and bounded by streets and alleys. Address U 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, ON Madison-st., 80x183 feet; long time on large portion of purchase money. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, PRAIRIE-AV., of 100 feet, at $100, worth $125. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agents, 155 Monroe-st. 80 acres between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. and Crawford-av. and the boulevard.
20 acres in Sec. 25, 39, 13.; 20 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14, a short distance south of where the seminary is located.
20 acres west of Central Park, near Northwestern car-shops, or will sell 5-acre blocks.
12 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 13, north of Barry Point-road.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x162 ON PRAIRIE AND INdiana-avs. at $15 per foot. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Secure one before they are all gone. By taking 100 feet will sell either one of four corners for same price. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with good lot, Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.; 8 rooms and well built; $3,500; small payment down and long time.
100x125, Langley-av. and Forty-second-st., only 50 feet from the corner; choice building property; or will sell part very cheap. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PROPERTY—4 LOTS ON Madison-st., 4 lots on each side of Monroe-st., 4 lots on Wilcox-st., and house and barn. Inquire at 1054 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR ASHLAND-AV. AND Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, in blocks of one to five acres, at low figures. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$60,000—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF improved business property, paying $10,500 per annum secured rental; part can remain on time. R. KENNEDY, 146 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS AND RESIdence property. To capitalists seeking investments of this class we can offer some good bargains. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—IF SOLD IMMEDiately—one lot 25x125, on Prairie-av., east front, little north of Douglas Place. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—50x125, ON CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Also 48x181, on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, COTTAGE Grove Place, near Thirty-first-st., $5,000.
Lot on State-st., near Twenty-fifth-st., $140 per foot.
Lots on Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $135 per foot.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER EVANS-AV. AND Forty-third-st., at a decided bargain, on time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR DWELLINGS, RENTED TO first-class, on West Madison-st., for about value of the ground. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 225 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DOG, A BRIGHT, YOUNG, THOROUGHBRED Newfoundland. Call after 6 p. m., at 99 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PATENT. APPLY AT 3 Aberdeen-st. J. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 NEW MILCH COW. INQUIRE at BARCLAY'S, corner Monroe and Winchester-sts. or 144 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNICE BREAK; ONE SET OF rollers; one folding machine; drawing table; one punching machine, &c. J. E. TAYLOR, 126 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Olybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—THAT BEAUTIFUL tract of ground adjoining the city limits on the south and fronting on Egan and Vincennes-avs., and on South Park and Oakwood boulevards, is now offered to builders and capitalists, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms. The strongest inducements will be given to those who wish to build immediately, and those who build in so choice a location, while material and labor are very low, must realize a handsome profit in the fall. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL SUBDIvision at Englewood, 100 desirable lots. Parties looking for suburban homes should not purchase until they visit this locality. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, including trees and sidewalks, for $325; terms, $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. I offer 10 more at this price. These lots are within 5 blocks of school, depot, stores, and market, and 3 from the M. E. Church, and 2 from the railroad. Come free of expense and see the improvements and inducements I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL nice houses and lots; also a great variety of lots. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN AT ENGLEwood—300 feet corner Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A LOT ON WABASH-av., south of city limits; will be sold for $50 per foot if taken this week. A. BARRETT, 322 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 7, 37, 13; A BARgain. BOYD & WISNER, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.:
Englewood—Residence and lots near depot.
Irving Park—Residence with 50-foot lot.
Maywood—Residence and large lot.
Evanston—Brick residence and large lot.
Waukegan—Residence and large lot.
Rock Island car-shops—Vacant lots.
Humboldt Park—Vacant lots.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Residences from $3,000 to $30,000; residence sites from $300 to $1,500 per acre. Those seeking homes should visit Lake Forest, which, with its beautiful scenery, elegant private residences, schools of high grade, offers unusual inducements to those desiring suburban residences. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, $1,300 per acre.
5 acres in Lake View, near the lake, $2,500 per acre.
Fine lots in Norwood Park; $12 to $20 per foot.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS CORNER STEWART-AV. and Sixty-third-st., Englewood, very cheap. One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. Inquire of owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, south-east corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES BETWEEN Humboldt and Central Parks; beautiful piece for subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $200 to $300. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. R. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, AT SOUTH Evanston, at low prices and on long time. Evanston is Chicago's oldest, largest, and best suburb, and our property is but five squares from the centre of Evanston, close to the lake shore. Houses built for purchasers, or loans on long time made to assist them in building. An examination of the property and terms is invited. JULIUS WHITE & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 25, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND GROUNDS. ALSO, a fine building lot, 75x180. Both are in South Evanston, on Chicago-av., in a good neighborhood, and within 2 minutes' walk of the depot. For terms apply at the office of the Evening Mail, 129 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, BEing Lot 2 of Stuart's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 38, 13. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 143x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREage at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for ease, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4½ ACRES EACH short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Oakland, on Ellis-av., near depot and horse-cars. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and good water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 50x180 ft. to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once. Furnished or unfurnished. Price, $18,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—145 ACRES IN COOK COUNTY, ON Chicago & Pacific Railroad; new depot located on premises; will take part in Chicago property; a great bargain can be had in this if taken soon. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN TOWN OF WORTH and west of Washington Heights, for $100 per acre, on good time. 30 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 13, to exchange for other property. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court-House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $800. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A NEW FIRST-class 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, bathroom, concrete cellar, well and cistern, good barn, lot 132x132, and well cultivated. Parties desiring a home in this thriving suburb would do well to examine this property, as it can be had on very favorable terms. Possession given in reasonable time. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a home. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD RESIDENCES AT Hyde Park and Oakland; one for $6,000, $500 cash, balance to suit; 66x135 near depot; one for $12,000, fine lot and house; one house to rent at $50 per month; good lots in Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and choice corner in Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ON Fifty-first-st., near P. & Ft. W. R. R.; only $2,000 cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 35 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $600, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE PROPOSED COLlege at Washington Heights; price, $400.
20 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13; will sell 10 acres; price, $500 per acre.
5 acres near woolen factory, South Chicago; price $900 per acre. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—125x156, CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. and Kenwood-court; 150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. Will be sold on easy payments. The above property is within 2 blocks of Kenwood depot. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will probably double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, CONvenient to depot, schools, and churches, at $25 to $30 per foot; also, several new houses, on easy terms; and 50 or 100-foot lots in the grove, on Michigan, Wabash, or Indiana-avs., within 2½ or 3 blocks from depot, and 4 blocks from Great South Park. HULBURD & CO., 98 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or merchandize—A luxurious country seat in Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure; or may be rented as six farms, with a farmer's residence on each. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $66,000.
Valuable and cheap farm of 160 acres, in DeKalb County, half a mile from railroad, with orchard, maple grove, good water, well fenced; $8,000.
New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park; $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University-place, (worth $15,000); $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low; $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land ½ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 33 miles from Chicago, price, with crops, $525; cash $100; balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 680 ACRES, KENDALL County, $37 per acre.
Farm of 180 acres, near Dunton, Cook Co., $75 per acre.
Lands in Iowa, improved and unimproved; $10 to $100 per acre. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, GOOD buildings, 22 miles from city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., $100 per acre, with crops. Cash farms and lots by J. H. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME 1,280 acres of fine prairie land in one body, 50 miles from Chicago, at $12.50 per acre on railroad time, and invite inspection. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE; also one on South Side; will give other property and assume. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUSINESS PROPERty and lot on West Madison, Randolph, or Lake-st., Milwaukee or Blue Island-av., worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Will pay $1,000 cash, balance on time, or will trade a house and lot worth $6,000 on Elizabeth-st., near Randolph, for such a property. Send particulars or call at once. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOT FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEment, between Loomis, Robey, Adams, and Park-av. J. N. ROBINSON, 119 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE LOT, FROM 50 TO 100 feet front, desirably situated on North Side, south of Chicago-av. Will pay part cash and part in rapidly improving suburban property. Address, describing lot and stating lowest price, Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTHEAST OF State and Twenty-second-sts., in exchange for acre property and cottage and lot west of State-st., on small cash payments. Apply to ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD RESIdence lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON SOME OF the avenues south, worth about $7,000. Two lots in Hyde Park, near Fifty-fourth-st., will be given in part payment, balance cash. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, city or suburban; pay some cash, assume incumbrance, balance in property South Side. Address, with full description, Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, ON THE CORner of two principal streets, on the West Side, for sale or exchange for real estate. For particulars address U 76, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL AND LUMBER business, with teams, tools, and lumber on hand, for sale to close a copartnership. The concern is doing a successful trade; it will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for any other equally desirable property that can be divided. Address G 89, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 233 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH, CAN hear of a chance to enter a good paying bottling business by addressing Q 25, Tribune office.

A GLASS-WARE AND CROCKERY STORE FOR sale; good location; selected stock. No. 282 West Twelfth-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED SALOON FOR SALE ON West Madison-st; rent moderate. Apply at Room 14, Otis Block, Madison and LaSalle. J. A. NOWAK.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG OR INEXperienced man with money to obtain a good position with steady, reliable, and competent persons in a well established business. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS THAT HAS A large demand, and is nothing like it in the entire West, for sale; this is the best chance ever offered for making money. Profits are large. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for real estate and part cash. Call or address 358 West Madison-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man that can furnish $3,000 to $5,000 cash, or security, to engage in a legitimate business, and sole control of an article already manufactured ready for sale, that will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Address A 37, Tribune office.

A HORSE-SHOEING SHOP, WITH TOOLS, ETC., to rent; a good stand and low rent. Inquire at 175 West Adams-st.

A RELIABLE PERSON, WITH $500 CASH, CAN secure half interest with a lady in elegant dining parlors; paying big money; best location in town; rare chance. Apply to KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, IN GOOD REpair; will be sold at a bargain; with boarders; location good. Inquire at 111 South Jefferson-st.

BUSINESS OPENING IN THIS CITY; RETAIL cash, no trust; also rooms furnished for housekeeping; profits $10 to $15 a day; sold for no fault. Particulars at interview. Price $1,500 cash. Address G, Carrier 36.

CARRIAGE MAKERS—ATTENTION! ONE OF the best sites for the business in Illinois for sale or rent; small capital required. Address A. M. WESTON, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; DOing good business, and well located. Inquire 519 Wabash-av, up-stairs, between 1 and 3 p. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, PART CASH, BALance one and two years; also a drug store on small cash payment, balance in lots in Chicago, or farm in Illinois or Indiana. McPHERSON & CO., 163 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. KIMBALL, 126 DEARBORN-st., billiard and sample-room, South Side; bargain. Fine paying grocery store, drug store, &c. Good openings.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER MANUFACTORY, doing a large and profitable business in this city. Fixtures, machinery, &c., will be sold cheap. CUSHING & BILLINGS, Real Estate Dealers, 300 LaSalle-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE FOR $125; EVERYthing new, ice-box and tools, lease 2 years, $20, shop, and 4 rooms. No. 481 Indiana-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

ONE OF THE BEST AND OLD-ESTABLISHED corner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale; about $3,500 will take it; other business. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stones, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 8,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHing goods, fixtures, lease (dwelling in rear) of store, and in second story. ODELL & MYERS, 147 Randolph-st., Room 3, over Fidelity Bank.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF PATENT RIGHT OF A Flue-Cleaning Machine for sale. The machine can be seen in operation at the Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 to 72 Michigan-st. For particulars inquire of ANGLES & CO., Calhoun-place, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established 25 years, possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 10 East Madison-st., Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Biddle & Boyd, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

THE LEASE OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LOcated store in town, for sample room, for sale. Apply to J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST CHANCES TO make partners ever offered. Small capital required. Legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR FARMS, 80 TO 640 ACRES, value $3,000 to $50,000, in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison, Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD woolen-mill, well located, machinery all first-class; will take any good property to the amount of $2,000 to $10,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—STOCK, MERCHANdise, farms, timbered lands, houses, lots, city or suburban property, &c., &c., anywhere, to exchange. Have a good call for trading property. L. C. MAYNARD, Room 29 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR house and lot, worth from $2,500 to $5,000, on South or West Side. Will assume an incumbrance or pay some cash. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, first floor, 142 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT BROWN STONE resident houses, with all modern improvements, in the City of New York, for Chicago property. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID SPAN OF BLACK horses for wooden or paper boxes made to order, both at cash value. GILLETT, 34 and 36 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE — COTTAGE AND LOT ON Burnside-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., for a lot on Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, free of incumbrance. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-sts.

WANTED—IOWA LAND IN EXCHANGE FOR suburban encumbered and unencumbered property. LEONARD & VAN ORNUM, 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR A HANDsome family carriage. Inquire at 108 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS COPIED NEATLY, AND MISCELlaneous writing done cheap and promptly at 77 South Clark-st., Room 5. JOHN A. HARTZELL.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FROM $2,500 TO $3,000 capital, would like to invest in a silent interest in some legitimate and profitable business. Only those with the best references need apply. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

BUILDERS ATTENTION—WANTED—DWELLING-houses built. Builder must take part pay in suburban property. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

FIGURE HAND AND SECRET WRITING—THE alphabet of either sent free for 30 cents; of both for 50 cents; only ten letters. Address A. P. PAYTON, corner Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF HOUSEfurnishing and tinware. Call on McPHERSON & CO., 163 East Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD SECONDhand show-case at the bakery, 160 Twenty-second-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET IN A TWENTY-ninth-st. 'bus, or on Madison-st., going to Franklin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to this office.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, ON HALSTED-ST., near Twelfth, a gold watch and chain. The finder will receive a reward of $50 and no questions asked by leaving it at 490 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A BROWN MARE, 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 175 Johnson-st. JOS. MIZNER.

LOST—CAP NUT OFF OF CARRIAGE AXLE. Liberal reward for its return to 44 Congress-st.

TAKEN UP—STRAY HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGon—While estray, on Western-av., ½ mile south of the Brighton House, on Sunday morning, June 15, a bay horse, attached to an express wagon marked "No. 927, B. McDowell." The owner can have the property by calling at my house, paying charges and the cost of this advertisement. BRUDCH DEVRIES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; new and elegant designs of the Empire Parlor Bedstead now ready; chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, spring beds, mattresses, pillows, chairs, etc. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., removed to 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS—36 YARDS velvet carpet at $1.50 per yard; can be seen at 151 LaSalle-st., basement. B. F. HEAD.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 106 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1198 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 297 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—A SPENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $30. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 982.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—333 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, or for sale, location very desirable, furniture new and handsome, billiards, bath, and modern conveniences, marble front, 12 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 3 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, a house containing 6 rooms, with summer kitchen. Location good, and rent only $30 to the right party. Address P, Times office.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FINISHED NEW AND large houses, particularly adapted for dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing business. Inquire at the place 573 and 573½ Elston-av., near the Rolling Mills at D. C. PRESLER.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN GOOD NEIGHborhood, near Lincoln-av. cars. Basement, 153 Randolph-st., near Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 203 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 201 West Monroe-st., next door to above.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, closets, water, 402 West Erie-st., good neighborhood. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CORNER CALIFORnia-av. and Jackson-st., new house, 9 rooms, closets, pantry; also 4 rooms to rent. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—122 THROOP-ST., A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, hot and cold bath, gas fixtures. Inquire at 120 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 7 rooms, water in the kitchen, sewered, street paved, all in good repair. Inquire on the premises, 304 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, MODERN IMprovements. Furniture mostly new, for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 977 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 451. Large house, large yard, large barn, fine location; only $2,000 to a responsible tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping. Inquire of Dr. NORTON, Dentist, 828 Cottage Grove-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot; would make good summer homes for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM AND A SINGLE room, to respectable parties. Board if desired; private family. 362 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—155 WEST JACKSON-ST., 5 ROOMS, $28 per month; 4 rooms West Quincy-st., off Desplaines near Jackson, $15 per month; 4 rooms at 88 South Green-st., $17 per month.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and large closet, with or without board. 752 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Terms reasonable to first-class occupants. Apply at 107 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 40X100, SECOND and third floors; Nos. 50 and 52 East Madison-st. Can furnish steam-power if desired for third floor. Apply on premises. D. A. CASHMAN.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WATER IN the rooms, No. 467 North Reuben-st., one block from Milwaukee-av. horse cars. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 DESIRABLE ROOMS, PANTRY and closets, water in kitchen; just calcimined; cheap to a small family. Apply on premises, 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BEDrooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges. 172 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single. 461 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY 946 WABASH-av. to gentleman and wife, or 2 singlemen, a suite of rooms newly furnished, with bath-room adjoining; convenient to hotels. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE or single, in marble front 797 Wabash-av., at moderate prices; first-class table board next door.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 334 Wabash-av. Terms low.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, 146 East Madison, Room 23.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE CONtaining 5 rooms furnished, half block from North Clark-st. Inquire of JAMES R. MAY, 164 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—842 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room, also single room for gentleman.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, in a new house, with new furniture and modern improvements. Call at 7 Centre-av., three doors from Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at new brick building southeast corner East Van Buren and Franklin-sts. First floor, Room 6.

TO RENT—AT 759 MICHIGAN-AV., A LARGE ALcove room and a front room, third story, both well furnished. Also a furnished basement to a party who will take boarders.

TO RENT — FRONT FURNISHED ROOM 136 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED, COOL, AND comfortable room, in private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen, cheap, at 110 South Green-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT AND BACK PARlors, furnished, either for a dentist business or housekeeping for two. Call from 9 to 12. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — 190 WEST MADISON-ST., THIRD floor, 3 well-furnished rooms, kept neat and clean; rent from $10 to $16 per month; rent to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A PLEASANT HOME secure one of those elegant rooms at 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, at 178 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; terms reasonable. 163 Warren-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $12 AND $15 per month, to gentlemen with references. 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 NICE ROOMS, WITH WATER and closets, suitable for housekeeping, two blocks from the corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room 32, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath, rent only $25 per month, and board one person for use of furniture. Call at 125 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 65 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 397 WEST RANdolph-st., room for six horses. Apply at 184 Madison, or 339 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE — 305 DIVISION-ST., CORNER Clybourn-av.; suitable for millinery, tailor, or ice cream saloon. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT — OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Prussing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FURNISHED OFFICE, with use of private office; terms reasonable; desk furnished if desired. J. R. TAYLOR, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 131 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS, on North or West Side, convenient to cars, by a careful, prompt paying tenant. Address, stating price and location, A 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE for a carpenter shop, between May and Desplaines, and Carroll and Jackson-sts. Answer by letter 348 South Western-av. MOXSON & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY WISHES A SINgle room, furnished; must have gas and closet, and front West or South; West Side, west of Morgan-st. preferred. Address stating terms Q 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED FURnished house in good locality on South Side; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum, by a responsible party. Address C 91, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM OUR MORGAN PARK FARM, four horses, viz:
1 large size chestnut horse, stripe in forehead, and left fore-foot white.
1 brown horse, small white mark on right hip.
1 dark bay horse, branded D on left hip, white spot on left nostril.
1 dark sorrel mare, left fore-foot white, left hind leg white to gambrill, and right hind foot white around hoof.
Will pay suitable reward. Please leave information at 113 and 115 South Water-st.
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

STRAYED—A RED AND WHITE MIXED MILCH cow, having metallic tips. The finder will be rewarded by giving information to the owner, 276 West Washington-st.

STRAYED — OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, a dark sorrel horse, from 580 West Adams-st. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to the above number.

STRAYED — OR STOLEN — SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, a dark sorrel horse, from 580 West Adams-st. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to the above number.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, for the fastest selling goods on record. Those who can command a little ready cash can certainly make immense profits. It will cost nothing to investigate. 50c samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES ARE DOING A FINE business with my two elegant toilet articles and ladies' rubber goods. Sales rapid and profits large in city or country. Mrs. PALMER, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LINGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, BY A NEW York paper-hangings house, for the Northwestern States. One understanding the business preferred. Address, stating how long and where previously employed, and in what business, with references, S & S, Paper Hangings, Box 1907 New York Post-Office.

WANTED — A STUDENT IN A LAW OFFICE; must be a good penman. Give name and address. A 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN PREferred, who understands something of double-entry bookkeeping; must be good penman, accurate, and bring good references. Address LUMBER, care Carrier 71.

WANTED—MAN FOR GROCERY. OTHER SITUAtions furnished. One man for office with $400 at 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED — COPYISTS — STEADY YOUNG MEN; good rapid penmen. Address A 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—I NEED $3,000 TO CARRY ON A PAYing manufacturing business, and also a competent man to take charge of the office work. To the person furnishing it will pay a salary of $2,500, and give good security for the loan; situation permanent. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER; A STEADY practical man who thoroughly understands his business, and whose habits are temperate and regular. Address A 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS, IMMEDIATELY, AT 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

WANTED — SHOEMAKERS ON SEWING SLIPpers. Inquire at 132 Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HOUSE PAINTER TO GO in the country. Apply at Northwestern Hotel, opposite Northwestern Depot, from 6 to 9 this morning.

WANTED—4 OR 5 CARPENTERS. INQUIRE AT 251 North Franklin-st. or 507 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—1 BLACKSMITH AND 1 BOY FOR helper; also 1 carriage trimmer. Call at 213 South State-st., from 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A BAKER. INQUIRE THIS MORNing at THOMPSON & TEMPLETON'S, 213 Randolph-st. W——.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER. Apply at 230 Kinzie-st., Western Electric Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 239 SOUTH CAnal-st., a boy who has had some experience in carriage painting.

WANTED—GOOD COMPOSITORS AT WABASH Steam Printing House, southeast corner Twelfth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 44 Eldridge-court. WEBER & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER AT 229 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TAILORS TO WORK IN the shop at 878 State-st. WM. CUDSON, near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Steady employment to an efficient man. For particulars address immediately Lock Box 2017 Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN SCROLL-SAW AND shaper. Apply to JOEL BULLARD, corner Indiana and Kingsbury-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER. APPLY AT office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS TO take contracts at Highwood, half cash, half real estate; none but gentlemanly appearing men need apply. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED — A CARRIAGE-TRIMMER IMMEDIately, who understands light harness-making; good wages by the piece or week. Come to FRANK MILLER, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.

WANTED—AN ADAMS PRESSMAN, OVER 23, TO take charge of pressroom; only a first-class man wanted; no boys need apply. Franklin Printing & Publishing Co., 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — TWO SILVER burnishers. L. S. BALDWIN, Calhoun-place, rear 118 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR COLORED barber, at 982 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET-MAKERS FOR THE country. Apply personally, between 1 and 3 Thursday. E. RICHARDS, 121 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER; NO other need apply, at 344 Illinois-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKERS; Good prices and steady employment to good workmen. JOHN McNAMARA, 92 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FEEDER FOR CYLINDER PRESS. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 BARBERS AT WHELANS', CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A ONE-horse truck; must be experienced, well acquainted with the city and depots, and have the best recommendations. GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS; long job and good wages; company work and entirely free fare. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—100 MEN FOR construction train in Michigan; free fare; also, 500 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN; GOOD WAGES and plenty of station work. Also 50 teams, $4 per day. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—15 WOOD CHOPPERS, 25 RAILROAD men; good wages, free transportation, steady work, sure pay; leave to-day. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; 50 GOOD choppers; 25 bark peelers; plenty of good station work at 17 cents per yard; saw-mill hands, &c., &c. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Room 4 Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BOY AT TURKISH BATHS, 374 Wabash-av. Call before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN LOAN his employer $100 or $200, to learn the drug business; steady employment and security given. Address D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin, $2.20 per day, company work; 300 for Michigan and Indiana; bark-peelers, choppers, and farm-hands. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A first-class advertising medium, on good salary. Address Q 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY, AT BASEMENT 441 WABASH-AV.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED FARM hands, permanently. Americans preferred. Call to-day between 11 and 12 a. m. A. N. HART, Room 8, 216 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK, A GOOD, REliable boy. Address in own handwriting, Q 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JANITOR; A MIDDLE-AGED MAN without family. Good references required. Apply at office of the Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES FAMILIAR with sewing machines to canvass for the most valuable sewing machine attachment yet patented; can make from $5 to $10 a day. Call at Room 19 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, to attend bar. Must have good references. Apply to C. H. SCANLON, 223 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD PONY PHAETON, ALL IN ORDER, VERY cheap at $100. Call at 72 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A TROTTER, A ROADSTER, A BEAUTIFUL mare, and some good drivers. CHITTENDEN, rear of 1060 Wabash-av.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BAROUCHES, VICTORIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEton, jump-seats, slide-seats, and a great variety of top and open buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING STABLE—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS and moderate prices; no basement stalls. I. S. COOPER & CO., 427 Wabash-av. (rear), entrance from Hubbard and Peck-courts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT, HANDSOME, shifting-top, square-box buggy. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARK CARRIAGE; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 SECOND-HAND WAGONS AND SETS of harness; will sell cheap or trade for building material. DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 STATE-ST., TO BUY the finest light top-buggy in the city for lowest price.

GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 STATE-ST., TO BUY wagons; 2 open express wagons, also 2 with tops; 1 two-seated top-carriage, 2 light top-buggys, 1 open, 1 single-seated, light road-wagon, 1 democrat, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

HORSES FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF NICE DRIVers, and in the lot a Tuckahoe colt that can trot fast; now is the time to buy cheap. SHUHLEIN & CLARK, 192 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SQUARE BOX TOP-BUGGY of Chicago make but little used. Cash for a good one. Address LUMBER, care of Carrier 71.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY SUITABLE FOR business, for which I will give a good lot. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD, CHEAP RIDING pony. Address, stating price, Q 64, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN ESTablished cash business paying $500 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $5,000, as required to increase the manufacture of an article paying 60 to 75 per cent, and perfectly safe. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a soda, mineral water, and bottling factory. Address P 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 in the soap trade; also patent right for sale. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, TO JOIN ME in the best enterprise in Chicago; a safe and honest business. 33 West Madison-st., down-stairs.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDow lady, a stranger, aged 30, of refinement, wishes to meet a party who is able and willing to assist her in business. Good security given, and best of references furnished and required. Q 72, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BROWN EYES PLEASE EXCUSE any seeming neglect, I have been detained and only returned last evening.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework, at 1140 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, to go to Evanston. Inquire at 200 LaSalle-st. H. WHIPPLE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 21 St. John's-place.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family at South Englewood. Apply at 1108 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; ONE THAT UNderstands how to cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at 52 Twentieth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE COOK IN restaurant. 95 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good laundress; will pay good wages. Apply at 773 West Adams-st.

WANTED — TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND one as second girl. Apply 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework, at Washington Heights. Apply at PRUSSING Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, at 309 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, HONEST GIRL TO DO THE general housework, cooking, washing, and ironing for a family of two. Call, after 11 o'clock, No. 40 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—ONE TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and one to do second work. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, at Hinsdale. Apply to ADAMS & CO., 108 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING AND washing for a small family; good wages. Apply at No. 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, IMMEDIATELY, AT 708 West Monroe-st.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 838 Prairie-av.; references required. German, Norwegian, or Swedish preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 231 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, German or Scandinavian, at 471 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, &C. CALL at 702 Michigan-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; reference required. Apply to-day at 55 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, in private family, at 239½ Warren-av. Must be able to give reference.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 DINING-ROOM girls and 3 chambermaids at the Uhlich House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL NONE other need apply. 1176 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 644 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL, AT 876½ Indiana-av., for general housework; must be a good cook and a good washer and ironer; 3 in family; references required.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for a small private family. The highest wages paid. Call at 76 Twenty-eighth-st. after dinner.

WANTED—SIX FEMALE RESTAURANT COOKS. Apply at 553 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 16 DEPUYSTER-ST. FOR general housework. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Call at 75 South Peoria-st. Also, a good second girl.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FEMALE HANDS FOR TAILORing; operators for Singer's Machines; button-hole hands and finishers; girls to learn tailoring. Apply at 476 Wabash-av. J. BLUMENSEN.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR FOR A SINGER machine, one used to work on cloth and leather slipper uppers. Apply at 199 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD NECKTIE MAKERS TO work three hours every evening. Apply after half-past 6 this evening, at 133 East Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER to act as forewoman at 409 State-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD SHIRT MAKERS AT THE Oriental Shirt Factory, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRTMAKERS TO TAKE work home; only first-class hands need apply. 319 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD STITCHERS ON HOWE'S MAchine to work inside shoe factory; those who understand the business. 642 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS FOR skirts and waists. Apply at 821 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CAP-CUTTER. J. H. & I. M. FRANK, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 17.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — SIX FIRST-CLASS seamstresses who understand trimming and finishing dresses. None but the best need apply. At 636 West Madison-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 FIRST-CLASS MILliners (trimmers.) TELFAIR BROS., 189 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE, AT 489 WEST MADIson-st.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby. Inquire at 914 Michigan-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; BEST OF REFERences required. Apply at 209 Michigan-av., Wednesday and Thursday, between 1 and 4 p. m.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER FOR LAUNDRY, and female help of all kinds. Apply at Moulton House, Kinzie-st.

WANTED—1 STARCHER AND 1 SHIRT-IRONER at N. Y. S. Laundry, 272½ West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, FOR A WIDOWER with one small child, in the country; no objections to a widow with one child; reference desired. Apply 1600 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a house on a farm; no objection to one with one child. Inquire at 180 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av. No fees.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, DINING-ROOM GIRLS, cooks, and seconds for the city and country. Apply at 529 State-st., by Mrs. REISS.

WANTED—100 GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; no fee. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies at Kenwood. Also laundresses and girls for general housework. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, SOME GIRLS for housework. Call early, and go where you can save your money, receive kind treatment, and breathe fresh air and get good wages. 446 Wabash-av., corner of Peck-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOME ACTIVE LADY AGENTS, TO sell MADAM DEWEY'S Dress Elevator; sells at sight, and has only to be seen to be appreciated; large inducements offered. Call in forenoon, at 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN AS HEAD cook, at Clark's European Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED — WEAVERS, SPINNERS, WOOLsorters, and other help for woolen mills. Address ENOS BROWN & CO., 19 and 21 Randolph-st.

WANTED—I WAS AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE LAST Thursday, not West Side Briggs House, as printed by mistake. I wish to engage a young lady of good address, with soprano voice, to travel with a troupe who are conducting musical conventions and giving floral concerts. Address Prof. SCOTT, Sandwich, Ill.

WANTED—LADIES FAMILIAR WITH SEWING machines to canvass for the most valuable attachment yet patented. Can make $5 a day. Call at Room 19 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 3 to 4 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE 8 TO 12 months, or purchase real estate mortgages; also loans on collaterals, houses on leased ground, horse and rig; diamonds wanted. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards on real estate security at 9 per cent. $1,400 short time 10 per cent; short time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON good improved farm 60 miles from Chicago worth $8,000 or $9,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$15,000 OR $18,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS on inside city real estate security. Fair commission paid. Address U 61, Tribune office.

WE WANT TO PURCHASE SOME GOOD FIRST mortgage paper, having one year and over to run. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, $2,000 on real estate worth $70,000, situated outside of Chicago. Address or call at Room 17, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON GOOD SECURITY IN ENglewood, for 3 to 5 years; will pay 10 per cent. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$600 FOR TWO YEARS, AT 10 PER cent; security given on house worth $2,000. Address A 45, Tribune office.

$10,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT 9 AND 10 per cent; notes secured purchased; long and short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATIONary engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for team or carriage. P. J. SEXTON, Builder, 59 and 60 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ENTRY CLERK AND single entry bookkeeper wants a position; is willing to make himself useful in the store; is an energetic and temperate American. Please address Box 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE or single entry, is open for an engagement; has best references; is industrious, temperate, and straightforward; expects no more salary than position is worth. Please address Box 57 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, American, 28 years of age, would like a position with a first-class retail grocer; understands the business and can keep the accounts neatly, correctly, and with the best method; an energetic and sober young man, and is willing to work in the store. Please address Box 58 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, as bookkeeper or clerk in some wholesale store; not afraid of work; good references given; wages not such an object as to learn the business. Call, or address J B K, 134 West Harrison-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS salesman or collector; speaks English, German, and Bohemian; is well acquainted in the city. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, speaking and corresponding English, German, French, and Danish, who imported goods from Europe heretofore, but whose losses by the fire forbid him to import on a scale that pays, wants a situation in a mercantile business. Address A 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER (30 years of age), who has had 12 years' experience in the retail general merchandise business, desires an indoor situation; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Can adapt himself to any office work, and loan employers a few thousand dollars. Address E 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 4 years' experience in a retail store, in a wholesale house; not afraid of work; salary not so much of an object as steady employment; speaks English and German. Good reference furnished. Address O B E, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (French) in some grocery store, who is sober in every respect, and has had 7 years' experience in the business. Will give first-class references, which can be had at 114 and 116 Twenty-second-st., between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Address to MR. SMITH.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, shipping, or entry-clerk; 7 years' experience. Address A 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience in the lumber, sash, door, and blind business as salesman; has some knowledge of book-keeping, writes and speaks English and German fluently; wants a place where fair wages can be earned, or would invest a few hundred dollars in some paying legitimate business. Address A 52, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS sculptor from Paris. Terra cotta, bronze, model molting and ornamental figures a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Best of reference. Address U 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER WITH some good firm. Have had experience with woodworking machinery. Will engage for one or two years. Address ENGINEER, 1001 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—BY a practical head-waiter, in which position the undersigned has no superior. The highest testimonials given to that effect. Address U 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Best references can be given. Address 84 LaSalle-st., Room No. 21. HENRY B. GREEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER, WHO has had experience in the business. Inquire or address 208 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; NO OBjection to look after horse and carriage or cow; willing to make himself useful. Address A 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY HAVING had six years' experience in this city, in charge of frame-making and jobbing department of sash factory. Can refer to former employers and prominent builders as to ability, &c. Address FRAME-MAKER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—HAVE had 20 years' experience; understand high and low pressure. Best of city references. Apply 663 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR MAchinist to do repairing around a factory; is an experienced man and has his own tools; can do behind vise work lathe-work, or blacksmithing. No objection the leave the city. Address Q 79, Tribune office, for 1 week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY practical newspaper and job printer; strictly sober, with 7 years' experience in the position. Desired—the foremanship of a good country office. Address FOREMAN, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS OLD who can drive and take care of a horse. Reference given. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman and gardener, and make himself useful about the house. Apply to 45 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MAN, WIFE, AND 1 child in a private family; man as coachman, woman to do general housework, or on a farm. Address U 74, Tribune office, for five days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY RESPECTABLE business by a Scandinavian; writes and reads the English language perfect; can give the best of references; can be seen at No. 13 Bremer-st., or address to same place in care of P. Sylvan, Hotell Swea.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, in a French business house or farm (English would suit in order to learn the language); good references. Address GEORGE, 76 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, together in a hotel, man as porter and wife as waitress; city or country. Call at 70 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 18 YEARS OLD, to drive a delivery wagon of any kind; good city references given. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BARkeeper who understands the billiard business. No objection to going to the country. Best of references given. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 15 YEARS old, to work in a private family, take care of horse, etc. Call at 142 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman who speaks French, English, and Spanish, to work at most anything. Address A 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, one as first cook, the other as second; also a girl for general housework, and one for second work. Address 79 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family. West Side preferred. Please call at 355 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family as cook or laundress by one of 20 years' experience in the East. Apply Wednesday and Thursday of this week at 317 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, or nurse for small children. Apply at the Woman's Home.

SITUATION WANTED—AY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Best of references. 155 Butterfield-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, lately come over, in an American family. Apply 278 Milwaukee-av. N. LUND.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL AS second girl or general housework in a small family. Apply at 668 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; can cook, wash, and iron, or up-stairs work, and can come well recommended. Address 456 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS (sisters), in a private family. Apply at 80 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL. Please call at 252 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL, FOR second work, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, with reference. Apply at 156 Taylor-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 149 Townsend-st. Apply in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN OR chamber work in a private family. Apply at 693 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer will go out by the day. Address R H R, 265 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED American woman to take care of ladies in confinement. Call for 3 days, or address No. 781 Fulton-st., MRS. LEWIS.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, alone and a stranger in the city, without a home, to keep house for a widower or bachelor. Can give references. U 30, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A LARGE NUMBER of good girls, now in waiting at Star Employment office, 126 West Monroe-st. Also, German cooks for restaurants and boarding-houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A good penman; would invest $300 where it would secure her a fair salary. Good references given and required. Address, with full particulars, J 72, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

FOR SALE—ONE LATEST-IMPROVEMENT, NEARly new, Singer sewing machines, price $40. 369 West Monroe-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SEWING-MACHINES — ALL KINDS—AT HALF price; warranted; repairing done. PERCY & CO., 337 West Madison-st.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 264 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—ABOUT 200,000 BRICKS FOR BUILDing, for which cash will be paid. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 120 Throop-st.

RAILROADS AND INDIANS.

The Greatest Land-Grabbing Organization on Record.

Three Railroad Companies Claiming 71,000,000 Acres of Public Lands.

"Tom" Scott at the Back of the Entire Arrangement.

How Railroad Companies Are Going for Indian Reservations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

VINITA, Cherokee Nation, June 9, 1873.

Two more Pacific railroads are being built for Chicago,—the Atlantic & Pacific, which is to cross the Continent at about the Thirty-fifth Parallel, and the Texas & Pacific, which pierces Texas, and is pushing out towards San Diego.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

is now running from Pacific, 37 miles west of St. Louis, through the State of Missouri, emerging near the southwest corner of that State into the Territory of the Indian Nations, and terminating for the present on the prairie, a mile or so west of the Indian railroad-town, Vinita. The Directors have had much difficulty with the St. Louis people, and have reached the conclusion to give that place the go-by, and to stretch forth to

CHICAGO FOR A TERMINUS.

Their present terminus, Pacific,—otherwise Franklin,—is the outlet of the Alton Valley. They have only to iron that valley for 35 miles to connect with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad at Alton, and thus leave St. Louis out in the cold. The road has pierced the excellent iron-ore lands of Missouri, and finds ample employment in carrying the mineral to St. Louis. It will soon be bringing it to Chicago instead.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD

has started on its western journey, from Marshall, near the eastern boundary of Texas, via El Paso, Mexico, to San Diego, Cal., by building various scraps of road, and acquiring others, sufficient to give it connections already in operation over a considerable tract of country. By purchasing the Southern Pacific, it has obtained that Company's track from Shreveport, La., to Marshall, Texas, and from a point in Kaufman County, west to Dallas, where a junction is effected with the Houston & Texas Central, that connects at Sherman, in the north, with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Atlantic & Pacific systems,

FOR CHICAGO,

and, in the south, with the Galveston, Houston & Henderson, for Galveston, the outlet of Texas, and the Southwest on the Gulf of Mexico. From Dallas, the track is laid west as far as Fort Worth, terminating on the open prairie, like that of the Atlantic & Pacific, with its ends pointing to the setting sun. The Transcontinental charter for a road bordering the south line of the Indian Territory, from Texakana, on the east line of Texas, and trending southwest to Fort Worth aforesaid, and all its possessions, have been acquired by the Texas & Pacific. From Fort Worth, the acquired and projected route west of the Southern Pacific, the track proceeds in a southwesterly direction, as the crow flies, to the western tier of counties of Texas; thence almost due west, through Bexar Territory, and Pecos, unsettled country, till it strikes the south line of New Mexico, skirting that line, thence due west through Arizona, and so on to San Diego. The Texas & Pacific will build under this and all its charters; therefore, the Transcontinental route from Texakana, on the east line of Texas, will be made part of the Pacific system, by extending it, from its southwest bend at Paris, directly west to Sherman, and thence almost south, with a little slant west, to Fort Worth aforesaid. From Sherman the Pacific route will start,—instead of over the Southern Pacific line from Fort Worth, already traced,—observing a westerly direction along the south line of Indian Territory, dipping always to the southwest, as far as the "Staked Plain," and thence taking a sudden turn to the south, as far as the southeast corner of New Mexico, where it will strike the above described Southern Pacific route, which is from that point adopted. Various reasons are given for the change of route through Texas; the best seems to be, that the Company may utilize two or more franchises, carrying land-grants, and monopolize the country tributary to its Pacific line. It can also follow both routes, if it so elects.

THOMAS SCOTT

is the President of the Texas & Pacific. He controls the greater part of the other lines, projected and otherwise, in the State of Texas; and will make the Pacific line continuous from South Carolina to Lower California, and a feeder to his property in the Northeast.

An article printed in THE TRIBUNE, on the 6th of March last, on the approaching completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, will have prepared the reader for the announcement that

THE GRASP OF CHICAGO

is on the throat of Texas, the entire Southwest, and even Mexico. When the article referred to was printed, connection was daily expected to be made between the Houston & Texas Central, having its northern terminus at Sherman,—a prairie city of tents and temporary structures, in Texas,—and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, having its southern terminus at Denison,—a prairie city of tents and temporary structures, in Texas, just south of the Indian Territory. The nine miles of rails between those two points have since been laid, and a continuous line is now in existence

FROM CHICAGO TO GALVESTON,

one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight miles.

The event was celebrated by an invitation to Congress to take a trip over the road, starting from St. Louis on the 16th of last month, and leaving New Orleans for distributing points North, on Saturday, the last day of the month. Your special has already telegraphed particulars of the trip. Nearly 90 Senators and Representatives, 22 journalists, and between 70 and 80 friends of the Senators, Representatives, and journalists, including their wives, sons, and daughters, made the excursion.

THE COST OF COMMISSARIAT

for such a party was no trifle; could not have been less than $7,000, and quite likely was as much as $10,000. For days the common drink was champagne. Gentlemen who rarely taste champagne at home, and do not care for it, drank many half pints per day during this trip, for the simple reason that it was better than the water, and more handy. It was handed around by the porters from morning till night. Porters also made regular trips through the cars with cigars, brandy, and whisky. The feeding en route was recklessly extravagant. More was wasted than eaten. At stopping-places the railroad companies footed the bills; and railroad eating-places do not supply food ad lib. for such a party as this for the mere fun of the thing. When we were delayed from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning, in consequence of a bridge farther on having been swept away by a freshet, the question of commissariat first presented itself

IN ITS SERIOUS ASPECT.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad had brought the party to the end of its line, and proposed to allow the Houston & Texas Central Company, on whose line they then were, to have the pleasure of providing commissariat from that point. Repeated telegraphing having failed to find anybody, east, west, north, or south, who would undertake to accept this trust on behalf of that Company, a message was sent by a certain railroad official to Thomas Scott, informing him of their plight; in reply to which came the obedient lightning, authorizing all whom it might concern to honor the demands of the party to any extent in the feeding line,

AT "TOM" SCOTT'S EXPENSE.

After this, the President of the Houston & Texas Central, who had been floundering about, the Lord knows where, the other side the broken bridge, was heard from to the same effect, and an arrangement was somehow patched up between them. Which is mentioned simply to show that the cost of victualing was no trifle, and that the railroads must have placed a high value on the honor conferred on them by Congress in partaking of these expensive hospitalities. In good time we shall find our way to an understanding of how the Atlantic & Pacific and the Texas & Pacific Transcontinental Railroad-schemes have got mixed up in this article, with the joint Congressional junketing excursion.

It has been shown how the Atlantic & Pacific, running as far west as Vinita, intends to reach Chicago, and avoid St. Louis, by building thirty-five miles from its eastern terminus up the Alton Valley to Alton, and there forming connections with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis. Now, it is in order to show how the Texas & Pacific will also contrive to avoid St. Louis, and

COME TO CHICAGO.

By slightly diverging a little west from the old Transcontinental route, the Texas & Pacific touches at Sherman on the way South to Fort Worth, and connects there with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. It thus makes connections from Sherman to Sedalia on the Missouri Pacific via Vinita. At Sedalia it connects with a line already running to Hannibal, Mo.; thence to Quincy, Ill.; and so to Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

It is apparent that the eastern termini of both the Pacific Roads are on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and that they can only reach Chicago by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Now, as to the western termini: The western lines of the Southern Pacific, acquired by the Texas & Pacific, will meet the eastern lines of the latter, east of San Diego. The Atlantic & Pacific, which intends to radiate to San Francisco in the north, and San Diego in the south, will make connections with the same Southern Pacific wherever it can. The Southern Pacific commands the situation. The western terminus of both will, therefore, be on the Southern Pacific Railroad side; and equally the terminus of both will be on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, in the east. Now, the writer will go so far as to assert, on undoubted authority, that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroads

ARE PRACTICALLY ONE,

which gives the control of the eastern terminus to the Atlantic & Pacific, as far as trans-continental interests are concerned; and the Texas & Pacific we have seen to be the owners of the Southern Pacific terminus,—which gives the control of the western terminus to the Texas & Pacific. Either of the roads, consequently, has it in its power to check the other. That is the situation, speaking of things as we find them, not as we would wish them to be. It would be insulting to the meanest understanding to impress on the reader what he must have inferred already: that, in these great corporations, thirsting for land, and spreading themselves all over the eastern and western approaches to the two coming highways, so as to cover them to the exclusion of everything else, the world witnesses probably

THE WEALTHIEST ORGANIZATION

that has ever existed.

As a corporation that has earned the character among its neighbors of being the stingiest, worst constructed, most miserable apology for a railroad ever mortal clapped eyes on, the Houston & Texas Central was long the dog in the manger in this connection. The Houston & Texas Central, with its ties loosely laid on the prairie, and its rails economically spiked on the ties, blocked the way of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas for many a long day. The latter was the owner of a charter from a point in Texas through to Galveston, carrying 10,000,000 of acres; but what good was it? The Houston & Texas Central was already in possession. The latter undertaking was of no extravagant value to the people of Texas; it ended on the open prairie at Sherman. The idea of a railroad ending at Sherman! When the Directors of the Houston & Texas Central found they were losing money, however, and the necessity of the connection was demonstrated in certain forcible arguments, the few rails joining their wretched road to the splendid track of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas were laid, and the latter found the use for which it was intended. If there was space, the writer would fling up his hat and go in for showing up the

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

people in the way they deserve. It is a monstrous shame that such a wealthy set of parsimonious fellows should have had the destinies of one of the finest countries in the world practically stagnating in their hands so many years. Texas, almost inaccessible in the past, is now filling rapidly to the music of the locomotive's whistle; and meanwhile the railroads are attending to their interests in looking after their unappropriated land grants.

When railroad-enterprise in this country was young, and money could not be procured in any other manner, the Government

GAVE AWAY ENOUGH LAND

to enable the tracks to be laid; and Europe stood astonished at the spectacle of a vigorous young community, in a decade, covering the land with a net-work of iron, that all the peoples of Europe had not been able to rival with the accumulated capital of centuries. A result of this has been an unprecedented increase of material wealth, prosperity, and population, in the States, that is almost incredible. From needy nurslings, the corporations have grown a commanding power in the land, and a feeling is abroad that enough has been done by States to open highways at the public cost, and that enough capital has been created and is in existence to enable the corporations to build all the extensions they want. For the past year or two, therefore, we have seen the most extraordinary efforts made by existing railroads to complete the lines carrying land-grants for which they have been able to buy, beg, borrow, or steal charters, so as to seize territory before the people

SHALL TAKE IT BACK AGAIN.

Where railroads have disregarded their contracts, and failed to build to towns that have voted them bonuses, the towns are already beginning to repudiate; the feeling of antagonism is spreading; there is nothing more certain than that the people are approaching a temper that will force their legislators to make such laws in the future, regarding contracts with railroad companies, that shall bind both people and companies alike; and that will not stop at taking back a charter or two if companies turn out to have no further need for them.

The last is just precisely the case with the great railroad organization we have been writing about. It has no further need for the land-grants. The companies are rich enough to build without them; therefore, they fear the lands may be taken away. Hence the invite to Congress. The only use the grants would be to them would be to enable them to accumulate

THE MOST ENORMOUS FORTUNES

ever gathered in a similar manner in this or any other country.

For example, take the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad scheme. Starting from Pacific, as already described, the main track soon strikes the Ozark Mountains, where some of the most expensive railroading in the United States had to be done. For 160 miles the route is over these difficult rocks and hills. In one place the ascent is so rapid,—averaging 85,—and the curves are necessarily so sharp and frequent, that a distance of four miles as the crow flies is here increased to over nine miles by measurement of the road-bed. It is impossible to keep your seat in the easiest Pullman Palace-car during the exciting nine-mile dash. The cars thunder through hard rock cuttings as though all Nature was

CRASHING ABOUT THEM,

and there is hardly a moment that the locomotive is not steaming broadside to broadside with the rear car, horseshoe fashion. It is useless to think of standing on the platform without holding with both hands or being held. It is a terrible ride, and it must have cost the Company a terrible lot of money to have made it. Yet it did it, and it has reached the smooth, beautiful prairie. For 450 miles from Vinita, the projected track lies over the most delightful land, beautiful rolling prairie, that it is possible for the mind of man to conceive, with a soil similar to that of Northern Illinois, which is spoken of as the finest in the world, and no engineering difficulties. The Company started by absorbing 1,600,000 acres with the South Pacific charter, in Missouri, with which it went to work and borrowed money. It has made financial and running arrangements with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, that have enabled it to secure its debts; and it has earned enough net profits from its mineral traffic to pay its interest, and go on laying track, and increasing the rolling-stock and motive power. It has made and paid for its surveys, and is to-day one of the soundest concerns, financially, among all the close corporations of America. It holds a charter from the General Government granting ten miles on each side, in alternate sections, throughout the Indian Territory; and its grants farther west will average twenty miles on each side, in alternate sections. There is no doubt, also, that the proprietors have, in the names of other persons,

BOUGHT UP MOST OF THE DESIRABLE LAND

in the alternate sections, to hold against all comers,—the price of which they alone can fix, having been bought from Government at $1.25 per acre. An instance of this kind of dealing is well authenticated in the case of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, the proprietors of which hold nearly all the best land for ten miles back from their line, having bought up all they did not obtain by charter. The price of this land has, under this manipulation, gone up to $4 and $5 per acre. Yet the State lands are selling at 50 cents. They keep the people from settling along the railroad, unless they consent to pay whatever price they fix.

This is the little game of the Atlantic & Pacific people. They built the road with their own means; they have advanced their survey-parties out of their own means; and they are abundantly able to continue the process; but

THEY WANT THE LAND-GRANT.

Mr. Dwyer, the attorney of the Company, refused to give the writer any information on the subject of land-grants, and the only record published of land-grants to railroads fails to say anything as to this particular road; therefore, we must have recourse to comparison to find out what is sought. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas runs through Indian Territory 240 miles, and receives a grant of 4,121,400 acres, or ten miles on each side, in alternate sections. Shall we over-estimate if we set down, for the 450 miles that the Atlantic & Pacific will run in Indian Territory, 8,000,000 acres? From Indian Territory to the Pacific Slope, the Company has a grant of double the above acreage for at least 2,500 miles, according to the most favorable estimate. Shall we multiply the 8,000,000 acres by five, and find a product of 40,000,000? We will; and the result is

FORTY-EIGHT MILLION ACRES OF LAND;

which estimate the writer is the more prepared to believe in, since a high official of the Company, whilst doing all he knew to escape direct answers to plain questions, one day fell into a state of confusion, in which he let drop the fact, most inadvertantly, that the Company expected all its grants to foot up about 48,000,000; which was duly noted down, and has not seen the light until to-day. It is a prize worth striving for,—48,000,000 acres; but the inquiry so far has not tended to prove that the Company is unable to build the road out of its own profits, and on the pledge of its own credit, if it so desires.

Next, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. This Company has earned its land-grants by building its road from Sedalia, Mo., to Vinita, in Indian Territory, and through Indian territory to Dennison, on the Texas border. Having earned its land-grants it has received all the land of which the Government could convey title. But it has 4,121,400 acres

IN INDIAN TERRITORY

yet to receive, of which Government can give no title. The land was conveyed to the Indians, and the Indians must consent to a transfer before the Government can make it. The Indians will not consent to a transfer. Why should they, without equivalent?—which nobody offers—of which more in another place. The charter giving the Indian grants was conditioned on the Indian title being extinguished. Only Congress, by making other concessions to the Indians, or paying annuities or something, or by a high-handed outrage, can declare the title of the Indians extinguished. Congress can do so, and have the declaration enforced with all the cruel force of bayonets; and it was in order that such Congressmen as would accept the invite should be shown the country, and wined, and feted, and complimented, and impressed with the fact that the red-skins can't keep the whites from settling the

MOST MAGNIFICENT LAND

in the world,—for such, in truth, it is,—any longer, or (what they did not say) keep the Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas out of possession of the 12,000,000 odd acres. The Atlantic & Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Companies row in the same boat, and all that was said about the former may be said about the latter with equal truth.

We will drop the Houston & Texas Central out of consideration from this point, it having secured all the land it is likely to get; and wind up with the

TEXAS & PACIFIC COMPANY.

Fancy it! the southermost transcontinental line in America, fed by and feeding the entire railroad system back of Thomas Scott; a company that has found money to buy up all the charters in the market; that controls all the roads that can in any way effect it east or west; always barring connections with Chicago; a road that has built itself out of its own earnings; a road that has spent $7,000,000 in surveys, and can command all the capital it needs, and pay the interest out of net profits! Fancy it waiting for a land-grant to be able to build! This road has one grant which it certainly will insist on having, namely: 13,400,000 acres outside of Texas; it also has bought the Southern Pacific and all its grants and lines, and the Transcontinental Railroad and its grants. And back of all, as we said before, is "Tom" Scott, with half the railroads in the United States; and bound to it is that other Pacific road and all its connections; and inside of it is what they called, in the Union Pacific Company,

A CREDIT MOBILIER,

but which they call here the Texas & Pacific Railroad Construction Company. If they imagined this railroad to be a commercial necessity, certain to command commercial success, it's not waiting for land-grants they'd be; but the first thing we should know would be the screech of the locomotive that brought the first train of cars from San Diego. If it is not a commercial necessity, wherefore land-grants? The land-grants owned by this Company will foot up, it is estimated 22,000,000 acres in all.

The 12,000,000 acres that the Atlantic & Pacific is seeking, by making friends in Congress, to legislate away from the Indians,

MUST BE PAID FOR

by somebody. There is no good in supposing that the Indians are going to give this land up without they are paid for it, unless at the point of the bayonet. Personal inquiry among them, as well as among the half-breeds, has satisfied the writer on this point; and, even had he been such an idiot as to suppose otherwise, he could have entertained no doubts after a quiet ramble among them. A good many of the young women are married to whites, among whom are some young men from the Northwestern States, including Illinois, who describe themselves as very happy with their dusky helpmates, but apprehensive of the full-blooded Indians in case the land is taken from them. There are already over 50,000 Indians in this Territory, and they are coming in from all sides every day, as fast as Government can ferret them out and send them on. They are from every corner in the States, but chiefly remnants of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, driven by the whites from Georgia and the Carolinas. Stray Indians from distant parts of Georgia and the Carolinas are dropping in every few days, and they have been slowly coming in in this way for twenty years. It is

THE TERRESTRIAL PARADISE

of the Indians. The country is simply a lovely picture, respecting which, even a played-out newspaper-hack might be pardoned falling into admiring adjectives; and they do not want to be sent traveling again. Many of them have farms alongside the railroad, outside the 200 feet they by treaty gave to the companies; and they will object to be moved from this. Col. Boudinot, a well-educated Cherokee, who delivered lectures all over the country on the Indian question, and has strong feelings on the subject—being the owner of 2,500 acres in Vinita, which he dare not visit for fear of being killed by the friends of Ross, the Chief of the Nation, whose tribe killed Boudinot's father and many of his family,—is known at Washington; and he is trying to get a bill passed,

EXTINGUISHING THE INDIAN TITLE,

and providing that all sales of land shall be accounted for, the funds to be applied to educational and public purposes, and the land to be governed as a Territory. At present the Territory is nominally owned by tribes, and, by internal arrangements, each man can appropriate all he can squat upon; but he has no individual title. Boudinot's bill would give each man, woman, and child 160 acres, inalienable till 21 years of age, after which he or she might dispose of it in whatever way he or she felt disposed. All the other lands should be sold for $1.25 per acre, and thus they would get rid of the railroad difficulty; because every acre the Government sold to the roads, the Government would have to pay $1.25 for to the Indians.

Altogether, Congress has an elephant on hand in this new Indian railroad question. T. M.

The Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A letter received from a teacher in the Kiowa camp, at Fort Sill, says that a very friendly feeling exists on the part of the Indians toward the General Government, which will be increased on the restoration to them of Satanta and Big Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The latest news from Arizona is that on Sunday last J. S. Thomas, Sheriff of Prescott County, was attacked by some Apaches near Rio Verde. He returned the fire from his buggy, killing two and wounding one. The rest of the Apaches, seven or eight in number, fled. Thomas' horses ran away, but he escaped uninjured. Gen. Crook has gone to the San Carlos Reservation. There are conflicting reports. Some say that all the Apaches have gone; others, that only one or two bands have gone on the war-path.

Suicides.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—A German girl, aged 18, committed suicide this evening by taking arsenic. Some months ago a German grocer of this city, named Weiss, who was a widower, wrote to the girl's mother, then in Belgium, proposing marriage. The mother came over. The girl refused to come on account of a lover in the Belgian Horse-Guards, and the mother insisted. She tried to poison herself, but failed. She was brought over by her mother and seemingly settled down quietly with her parents. This evening she kissed them "good night," and returned to her room. Half an hour afterwards they heard her scream, and, entering her room, found her in convulsions. She said she had rather die than stay away from her lover. She died in a few minutes.

LAFAYETTE, June 17.—Last evening a young German, named Frank Clare, a cooper by trade, attempted suicide by arsenic; but the timely arrival of a physician, and the vigorous application of remedies probably saved his life. He made an attempt several days ago, with a pair of scissors, which was unsuccessful; all the result of jealousy.

THE RURAL PRESS.

The Michigan Press Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 17.—At the meeting of the Michigan editors to-day, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on the Postal Law Amendment: Messrs. C. F. Kimball, D. C. Henderson, J. H. Stone, R. L. Warren, R. W. Jenny, W. Woodnough, and W. T. B. Schemmerhorn. They reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Michigan Press Association, hereby enter an earnest protest against such hasty legislation on the part of the American Congress as an onerous and unjust tax on knowledge, alike detrimental to the cause of a free and enlightened Government, and the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, in which education and literary institutions have made such gigantic strides, through the fostering care of our National and State Governments.

The Secretary was directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. George, Hamilton, and Jenkins were appointed to take into consideration the matter of foreign advertising agencies and make a report thereon.

Mr. Nesbitt offered a resolution declaring that the publication of legal advertisements at less than statute rates is detrimental to the Association, and that any member found guilty of so doing shall be expelled from this Association. Referred.

Mr. J. E. Scripps offered a resolution looking to the compiling of a history of the newspapers in each county, in order that a history of the press of Michigan may be obtained. Adopted.

DETROIT, June 17.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association convened in the Supreme Court-room this afternoon. About fifty papers were represented. The following officers were elected: President, R. L. Warren, Saginaw *Enterprise*; Vice-Presidents, J. Cross, Adrian *Journal*; J. H. Stone, Kalamazoo *Telegraph*; E. B. Pond, Ann Arbor *Argus*; Secretary, W. S. George, Lansing *Republican*; Treasurer, A. L. Aldrich, Flint *Globe*. Considerable business of importance was transacted, after which the Association adjourned until morning. At 7 o'clock, the members accepted an invitation to witness the drill of the cadets at Firemen's Hall. At half-past 8, Senator Chandler received the Association and a large number of prominent citizens at his residence on Fort street, where an elegant banquet was served.

The Indiana Press Association.

NEW ALBANY, June 17.—The members of the Indiana Press Association, accompanied by their wives and several distinguished citizens of the State, arrived in this city at 5 o'clock, and were escorted to hotels and private residences. At 8 o'clock the Association assembled at the Opera-House, where they were welcomed in a short address by Mr. J. J. Tabott, of the *Ledger-Standard*, Mr. Phillips, of the Kokomo *Tribune*, replying. The Hon. Moses F. Dunn, of Bedford, Ind., delivered a lecture upon "What I saw in Europe." The evening's entertainment was interspersed with music from the band of the Reform School at Fairfield and a band from this city. The excursionists will visit various manufacturing enterprises in the city to-morrow and leave on the Evansville packet for Leavenworth in the evening, from there to Wyandotte Cave, spending a day in the intricate windings of this wondrous cavern. There are about 150 in the excursion party.

The Wisconsin Editorial Jubilee.

LACROSSE, June 17.—The Annual Convention of the Editorial Association of Wisconsin met at 10 o'clock this morning. About 225 members were in attennance, a good number with their wives. Senator Carpenter and Congressmen Barber and Williams are present by invitation. The Convention was opened with prayer, when Mayor VanSteenwyk made a welcoming address, which was responded to by Sam Ryan. President Seymour made an opening speech. Col. Calkins, of the Milwaukee *News*, read the annual address, and Mr. Jorns, of the Columbus *Republican*, the annual poem. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers, resulting in the choice of Samuel Ryan, of the Appleton *Crescent*, for President. There is to be an excursion this afternoon, and a ball this evening. The citizens of LaCrosse have made liberal preparations for the entertainment of their guests.

NEW YORK.

Capture of an Illicit Still—Serious Stabbing Affray—The Wallkill Bank Frauds—The Underwriters—More Indictments Against Tweed—Mormon Movements—The Dunning Embezzlements—Miscellaneous.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—The internal revenue officers, made wiser by their experience of Saturday, obtained the assistance of the police yesterday and captured an illicit whisky still in the notorious Fifth Ward of Brooklyn.

Michael Kierwin, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 21 East Second street, was fatally stabbed early this morning by John McManus, whom he refused to serve with liquor. Patrick Somers, who endeavored to shield Kierwin, was stabbed in the hand. McManus was arrested.

A new indictment has been found against William Moffat Graham, formerly State Senator and President of the Wallkill Bank, charging him with embezzling $400,000 of the funds of the bank.

The Fire Underwriters to-day resolved to continue the fire patrol, and voted $190,000 for its maintenance during the next twelve years.

Fifteen new indictments were found to-day against members of the late Tammany ring, six of them being against Tweed.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide in the case of Susan O'Neil, and her husband, who had been accused of throwing her from the window, has been discharged from custody.

Two hundred and forty Mormons from England left to-day for Utah.

Judge Benedict overruled the demurrer made to the indictment of Gen. F. Dunning for embezzling $115,000 from the Sub-Treasury, on the ground that it was drawn under the repealed act of Congress. The Judge held that both the act of 1823 and that of 1866, which supersedes it, cover the offense, there being simply a difference in the penalties.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Her Trial for Voting at the Last Presidential Election—Charge of the Court.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 17.—The case of Susan B. Anthony, who was indicted for voting in violation of law, at the City of Rochester, at the last November general election, was called in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session in this village to-day. The defendant personally appeared in court, accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, and other ladies, and was represented by her counsel, the Hon. Henry R. Selden and John Van Voorhies, Esq., of Rochester. The Hon. Richard Crowly, District-Attorney, represented the United States. A jury was impaneled without difficulty. It was conceded that the defendant was, on the 5th of November, 1872, a woman. After the testimony was all in Judge Selden addressed the court and jury in an exhaustive argument. He enunciated three propositions: First, that the defendant was legally entitled to vote at the election in question; second, if she was not so entitled, but believed that she was so, and voted in good faith in that belief, such voting does not constitute a criminal offense under the statute; and third, that she did vote in such belief and in good faith. He said that the two first questions were for the Court, and the last for the jury, unless the Court should consider it so clear that the defendant acted in good faith as to leave no question for the consideration of the jury. He insisted that the time had come when the civil and political rights of women should be placed upon a perfect equality with men.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17.—The weather continues bad, with almost incessant rain. There were fifteen interments to-day, ten of cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—There were 50 deaths to-day, 35 being from cholera. The disease is evidently spreading. Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville, and other points show that the scourge is carrying off a great many at these places.

CINCINNATI, O., June 17.—A case of the sudden death of a woman with symptoms of cholera was reported in the city to-day. The old cases, spoken of in last night's dispatches, are improving. No new cases have been reported, except the one above mentioned.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

WHEELING W. VA., June 17.—A man named Chris. Powell, a butcher, residing at Bellaire, O., and his son, while landing from the ferry-boat at West Wheeling, at noon to-day, were pushed off the gangway by one Emery, and one named Gering, a resident of West Wheeling. Powell told them to be more careful, when Gering picked up a stone, and, throwing it, hit the elder Powell in the back of the head, crushing his skull, and killing him instantly. Emery then pursued young Powell, running him on the boat, when the Captain of the boat caught Emery. Emery broke away and ran to the hills, but was pursued and captured. Gering gave himself up at once. They are both in jail at Bellaire now. Emery and Gering were said to be under the influence of liquor at the time of committing the deed.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 17.—A fire this morning in the block belonging to C. P. Dibble, broke out in a wooden building adjoining the block, destroyed them and the third and fourth stories of the Dibble block. Loss about $6,000; damage mostly covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The loss by the burning of the candle factory of the Judson Company last night, is now estimated at $50,000.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 17.—About 5 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a small tenement house on North Seventh street, owned by Mrs. Kesler, which was entirely consumed. The house was occupied by two families, who succeeded in saving most of their household effects in a damaged condition. Loss about $2,000; no insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—A fire in Westboro, this morning, burned the Eagle Block, two wooden buildings adjoining, and a block of three-story frame buildings on Main and South streets. The town was at one time seriously threatened, but the fortunate arrival of engines from neighboring places and the interposition of a brick wall prevented a spread of the flames. The loss is about $25,000.

OMAHA, June 17.—A fire at Hamburg, Iowa, on yesterday, destroyed ten buildings in the business portion of the town. The loss is about $15,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Deliberate Assassination of a Father and Son—Result of a Curse.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 17.—Arthur A. Glover shot and killed William Goumillion and his father, Lovett Goumillion, at Edgefield Court-House, S. C., this forenoon. Glover and Lovett Goumillion had some words a few weeks since, during which Glover cursed him, and, in consequence, young Goumillion threatened to kill Glover, and a fight has been anticipated. Glover sent for the father and son to meet him at a store in the village. On entering young Goumillion was shot in the head by Glover with a Derringer, and died instantly. The father, appearing on the scene, was also shot in the head by Glover with another Derringer, and mortally wounded. Glover afterwards surrendered himself. The affair creates intense excitement in Edgefield, where the parties were well connected. About thirty years ago Lovett Goumillion killed Joseph Glover, the uncle of Arthur Glover.

SLAVERY.

Italian Children Kidnapped from Their Homes and Sold in New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A morning paper says that at the present time there are between 7,000 and 8,000 children who have been kidnapped from Italy and are held in slavery in the large cities of the United States, this city being the great central entrepot. These children are brought here and sold daily, at private auction, at prices varying from $100 to $400 for boys, and from $100 to $500 for girls. Where the girls are exceptionally pretty the prices rule higher. Two little girls, who together play their violins in Wall street, are said to have been bought by their present owner for $1,600. Since the 1st of April last 317 of these children have arrived at this port.

Confederate Decoration Day.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The graves of the Confederate soldiers at London Park Cemetery were profusely decorated with flowers to-day. A formal address was made by James Franklin, of Annapolis, after which ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, delivered a characteristic speech. During the ceremonies a statue of a Confederate soldier in the centre of the Confederate graves was unveiled. Gens. George W. Stuart and Trimble and Commodore Hollins took an active part in the ceremonies.

Fatal Fall.

PEORIA, Ill., June 17.—A sad and fatal accident happened at the Peoria Woolen-Mill yard last evening. A boy, aged about 15 years, named Peter Defries, was crossing the yard after dark, when he fell into a well that had been left uncovered. The distance to the bottom was seventy-five feet, and when he was taken out his thigh was broken, his skull crushed, and a piece of timber had run through his head. His injuries were terrible, and he died in a few hours.

Shot His Father-in-Law.

NEW YORK, June 17.—James Alexander, colored, living some six miles north of this city, had a dispute last night with Tom Young, his son-in-law, about the custody of the latter's child, which resulted in Young shooting Alexander with a shot-gun, and fatally wounding him. Young was arrested by some neighboring negroes and delivered to the Sheriff.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The steamships Celtic, City of Paris, Caledonia, and Kron Prinz Frederick Wilhelm, from New York, and Polynesian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived—Steamships Smidt, from Bremen; City of Bristol, from Liverpool; and Periere, from Brest.

Murder at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., June 17.—At 11 o'clock last night Frederick Giek, Jr., a laborer, aged 23, stabbed and killed Joseph Patterson, an ice-peddler. The parties had quarreled a short time before the fatal blow was struck, when Giek dared Patterson to come to him, and, on his approaching, struck him with the knife.

Michigan Bar Association.

DETROIT, June 17.—A meeting of the members of the State Bar was held at Eaton Rapids to-day. The object is the formation of a Bar Association. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and the meeting adjourned to meet in Grand Rapids, July 19.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The boiler in Queen's glue factory at Rahway, N. J., exploded yesterday, demolishing the factory, a four-story brick building, fatally injuring R. Schofield and Frank Weiss, and seriously injuring two others.

The Steal Repudiated.

IOWA CITY, June 17.—The counties of Wapello and Marion have, by unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors, refused and repudiated their share of Congressman Warden's back pay, which he sought to unload upon their school fund.

A Wife-Murderer Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The jury in the case of Charles J. Clarke, on trial for the murder of his wife on March 15 last, brought in a verdict to-night of murder in the first degree with a recommendation to mercy.

Bank Failure.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—S. R. McLean & Co., bankers, of this city, failed to-day, but their liabilities are not known as yet. McLean was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the Exchange National Bank.

The Texas Border.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Legislature of Texas, in view of the Mexican depredations on the border, has provided for the employment of a volunteer force for the purpose of protection.

Tennessee Politics.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A Washington special says: "Ex-President Johnson proposes to run for Governor of Tennessee next fall, and has hopes of his election, and that promotion to the United States Senate will follow."

Business Failure.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The commission house of Taylor Bros. & Co. suspended to-day. Liabilities not ascertained.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Ferris, ex-Chancellor of the University of New York, died last night.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 17.—The steamer Katie came up light from Peru to-day, and departed, towing the canal-boat North America, loaded with moulding-sand, for St. Louis. The canal-boat Hercules was towed up from Peru, loaded with corn for Chicago, and passed into the canal. The North America, from Joliet, loaded with moulding-sand, for St. Louis, and the Goodell, light, from Ottawa, passed out, to load with corn in this port.

SLIGHT FIRE.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, flames were discovered in a two-story frame barn situated in the rear of Nos. 534 and 536 West Monroe street, owned by Mr. Carlile Mason, the Police Commissioner. An alarm was turned in from Box 295, which was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. The progress the fire had made before it was discovered and the combustible nature of the material resulted in the total destruction of the barn and contents, with the exception of three horses, which were fortunately rescued. The barn and contents were valued at $1,200, and were insured in a New York company for the full amount of the loss. The fire spread from the barn to the rear end of the house No. 39 Laflin street, owned and occupied by Mr. James Forsyth. The damage done to this building and furniture was estimated by the owner to be $2,000. Insured for $5,000 in the Home of New York. It is supposed that the fire was started by a lighted cigar being carelessly thrown in one of the stalls of the barn.

JACK ALLEN'S CONDITION.

At 12 o'clock last night it became apparent to the police-officer in attendance that Jack Allen was growing worse. Dr. Bradley, the attending physician, was therefore immediately summoned, who soon after called to his assistance Dr. Cook. A more thorough examination of the wounded criminal was made than heretofore, the result of which was that the ball is believed to have grazed the left lung, and lodged not far from the heart. It was their opinion that Jack Allen has been run to the earth for the last time. The poor fellow suffers much pain, and his groans were heard all the time during the night. Jack, despite his villainous career, seems to have left in his breast enough of fear of the dread eternity to want a priest constantly near him, lest he should suddenly drop off. At 2 o'clock this morning he was not improved.

MISSING.

Disappeared from the residence of her son-in-law, J. L. Barnum, No. 886 Michigan avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., June 17, in a fit of mental aberration, Mrs. M. C. Perkins, wife of the Rev. Chas. Perkins. Had on when she left a brown check silk skirt, a water-proof cape, brown veil on her head, and cloth slippers. She was of medium stature, brown hair, and prominent features. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her distressed friends.

MARRIAGES.

HOLBERT—BASSFORD—In this city, June 15, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Charles A. Holbert and Miss Laura M. Bassford, both of Chicago.

SCUDDER—WILLIAMS—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Lake Forest, Illinois, by the Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D., M. L. Scudder, Jr., of Chicago, and Clarine J. Williams, daughter of S. B. Williams, of the former place.

DEATHS.

FARMAN—Mrs. Mary Farman, June 16.
Funeral at 11 o'clock a. m., June 18, from 306 West Lake-st.
☞ Eastern papers please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, SUITable for three gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT—FINELY FURNISHED ALcove, with superior board; also, other pleasant rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House first-class in all respects.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Two large, cool, pleasant, and nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT, ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms; from $7 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor to rent; also one double and one single room, suitable for single gentleman, with or without first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST. NEAR MADISON—A NICE large room, with board.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—THREE OR FOUR boarders can be accommodated with good board and well-ventilated rooms at $5 per week.

111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FINE FURNISHED front parlor and other pleasant rooms to rent, with board; can have use of piano; accommodations first-class in everything.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO delightful rooms for party or couples of young gents. Surroundings unusually inviting. Table superior. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

138 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentlemen; also, day-boarders wanted.

140 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO NICE front rooms for two or three persons, with good board.

142 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Two furnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

145 THROOP-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN.—FOR two gentlemen, in a private family; references required.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR to rent, with board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FURnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, a single room. Barn room to rent.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH board, 2 nicely-furnished chambers for 4 gentlemen in a small private family.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, suitable for two persons.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. First-class accommodations.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; or two small rooms, also furnished; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations; references required.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons with nicely-furnished rooms, also first-class board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife. Modern improvements. Private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—1 elegantly furnished room with board; conveniences of all modern improvements, croquet grounds connected, and best accommodations in the city.

662 WEST MONROE-ST.—THREE ROOMS TO let, singly or en suite, in stone house with modern improvements; 6 o'clock dinners.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — A VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE large front room, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Restaurant in house.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE pleasant rooms; also single rooms to rent with board.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, also single room, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT, AIRY, AND desirable rooms, with hot and cold baths, and first-class board. Elegant front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife. Day boarders accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—A nice cheerful family hotel, first-class, and positively the cheapest rates in the city; single rooms, $6.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

751 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ROOM, NICELY-furnished, for gentleman and wife; also, nice large square room for gentlemen, with first-class table.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1260 WABASH-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nicely-furnished rooms and board; terms reasonable for a private family.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST.—4 gents who are willing to rent room together can find a very large furnished front room, with first-class table, by addressing Q 89, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—(NO boarding house)—Two genteel couple can have two elegant front suites; the house is elegant, and has just been furnished; table A 1; terms moderate. Address A 46, Tribune office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR MAN AND WIFE IN fine house, near Twenty-fifth-st. and Michigan-av., $25 per week; use of horses, carriage, and coachman free. Address U 51, Tribune office.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

North Side.

286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Rush—Two nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board, in a new brick house, pleasantly and conveniently located, only two blocks from Rush-st. bridge.

Country.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ADULTS may be had in a private family at Riverside. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE beautiful suburban village of Winnetka at reasonable rates. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 8, second floor.

THE ABOVE Peremptory AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, BY AUCTION, Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We will sell on WEDNESDAY morning, JUNE 18, 1873, at 11 o'clock, at the brickyard of said Company, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, half mile west of Brighton, the remaining effects of the United States Brick Machine Company,

AT AUCTION.

One horse, 3 wagons, 24 carts, 130 brick boxes, 37 trucks, 23 wheelbarrows, 1 brick machine, 12 sets of harness, full assortment of implements and tools of various kinds, large lot of Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24, At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 22, and 23; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,

Fine new Top Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Large and desirable line of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

South Shore Property AT AUCTION.

This Delightful Suburban Property Embraces Some of the Choicest Lots on the South Shore

LAKE FRONTAGE AND GROVE,

Will be sold by us on Monday, June 23.

This Property Must be Sold.

SEE BILLS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Dry Goods, &c., AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, June 18, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Consisting of a large line of Llama Lace Points and Jackets, Grenadine Shawls, Striped Shawls, Robes, Silk Dress Goods, in great variety; full line of Lace Collars, large lot fine Silk Bows, in Colors and New Styles; [illegible] Boots and Shoes; Ready-Made Clothing; new invoice Ladies' Linen Suits and Children's Dresses; Elegant Brocha and Long Shawls; Fine and Medium Marseilles Quilts, full assortment Damask Towels and Napkins; new line of Hosiery and Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Skirts; Curtains and Curtain Laces; Men's Summer Underwear; Cloths and Cassimeres; full line of Notions, &c., &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.

Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

TRADE SALE OF $7,000 OF DRY GOODS,

("CUT STOCK").

On THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 9:30 a. m., sharp, at our Salesrooms, we will sell without reserve, [illegible] Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, White Goods, Shawls, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Jeans, [illegible] German, French and English, Flannels, Ladies' [illegible] wear, Ribbons, Notions, Counters, Fixtures, [illegible] and one large Safe, with Hall's Combination Lock; the whole of which must be closed on Thursday. [illegible] tive. Terms cash. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE, IN a private family, by lady and gentleman [illegible]. Address stating terms and location, J 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentleman and wife and two children, [illegible]. Would prefer being near the lake, between [illegible] and Twenty-sixth-sts. Must be first-class. Address, with full particulars and reference, H 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN. ADDRESS A 38, Tribune office, stating terms and particulars.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, both employed down town during the day, [illegible] room, with board, north of Twelfth and east of State-st. Address A 31, Tribune office.

LOST—A BLUE ENAMELED LOCKET, BETWEEN Halsted and Polk-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at [illegible].